FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. GENEVA TEAM TO STOP OVER IN BRUSSELS

PM051523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Part of the 'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text] London, 4 Mar -- On the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, the United States is stepping up the pressure on its West European allies with the aim of securing their unconditional support for Reagan's "star wars" program. As U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt stated in an interview with Britain's THE TIMES, the full U.S. delegation heading to Geneva will stop over in Brussels next week where its members will address a special session of NATO countries' representatives at the bloc's headquarters. According to the State Department representative, the delegation members will be attempting to "smooth out" the serious differences between the United States and its NATO partners. The existence of these differences was confirmed by P. Nitze, special adviser on arms reduction negotiations to the U.S. President and secretary of state.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES', NATO CDE STANCES CONTRASTED

PM051018 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar article: "NATO-Style Concern for Security"]

[Text] The opening of the current session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] has been marked by new constructive initiatives on the part of the socialist community countries. The USSR delegation submitted to the Stockholm conference for its consideration "the basic provisions of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military forces and the maintenance of relations of peace." A few days later, the Bulgarian delegation leader, on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, and the USSR, presented to the forum's participants a working document on the question of limiting the scale of military exercises.

The submission of these and other initiatives by socialist countries is yet another graphic example of their desire to really get down to specific and businesslike talks in Stockholm, rather than merely paying lip service to them. It is quite clear, for example, that a treaty envisaging a binding renunciation of the use of both nuclear and conventional force would allow a substantial reduction in the military danger and the removal of the threat of world war.

After all, this is what the peoples of Europe and the whole world expect from the conference, and such decisions would fully meet their hopes and aspirations. For example, (P. Erikson), secretary of the Swedish National Peace Defense Committee, assessing the new Soviet move in Stockholm, stressed that it paves the way for the creation of real confidence and a lowering of the dangerous level of military confrontation on the continent. The NATO capitals, however, think altogether otherwise. They would like to pass off the disclosure of the structure and daily activity of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, the legitimizing of espionage, and the achieving of unilateral advantages as measures building confidence and security. And while wanting to obtain "openness" about military activity right "up to the Urals," the Atlanticists leave aside the main American forces, which are situated in the United States itself, and their numerous bases surrounding the Soviet Union.

This NATO-style "concern for security" is expressed in the so-called concept of "transparency." Bloc spokesmen have for almost a year now been trying to get it through the Stockholm conference.

Every kind of "argument" has been advanced by them in an attempt to justify it. The backers of "transparency" claim, for example, that it is to all intents and purposes a most effective and universal guarantee for the prevention of war. Or they claim that the socialist countries' failure to assent to it stems from their "unwarranted propensity for secrecy in the military sphere," "excessive suspiciousness," and so forth.

It turns out that espionage under the guise of "openness," rather than limitation of military activity, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, and the halting of the arms race, is to protect the world from misfortune.

No, the NATO stance has different aims. Specialists note, and not without justification, that the desire to obtain information about the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and its allies is inextricably bound up with the bloc's aggressive preparations: with the siting of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe; with the adoption of the strategic concept known as the "Rogers plan," which envisages the delivery of pinpoint strikes on installations deep inside the territory of Warsaw Pact countries; and with the beginning of large-scale production of superaccurate conventional weapons with a destructive force that is scarcely inferior to that of tactical nuclear wapons.

There are very good grounds for this claim. Nevertheless, NATO spokesmen continue to reduce the idea of strengthening the peoples' security merely to narrow military and technical measures, without linking them with large-scale steps of a political and international legal nature. This is also shown by the proposals already submitted to the conference by the NATO countries. They do not help the progress of its work; they distract attention from the really dangerous kinds of military activity and lead to the examination of unnecessary minor detail about the daily life of units and formations in military garrisons.

Not only do the measures proposed by the NATO countries affect only insubstantial military problems of confidence-building and security, but they contain provisions deliberately designed to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Therefore, they are clearly not intended to achieve accords. The NATO countries' stance at Stockholm bears essentially no relation to the conference's mandate, which envisages that confidence measures be built on "the basis of equality of rights, balance, reciprocity, and identical respect for the security interests of all participating states."

COMMENTARY COUNTERS ARGUMENTS FOR U.S. MX PLANS

OW060447 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Vladimir Kondratyev]

[Text] In an effort to achieve authorization of the full amount of appropriations for the production of the new MX intercontinental missiles, President Reagan has sent a report to Congress. In it he demands unequivocal support for his position on this question. Our commentary:

Not all the lawmakers on Capitol Hill by any means are convinced of the need of deploy the notorious "Peacekeepers," as Reagan calls the MX. Congress must vote four times on the appropriation of funds for the program of production of 100 missiles, each one of which is capable of carrying 10 nuclear warheads.

As the White House announced, the President plans to fight personally to see that this bill goes through the voting procedure successfully; otherwise, Reagan threatens, the U.S. position at the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva will be weakened.

The U.S. press draws attention to the fact that similar arguments have been used by the administration before. The public has been told before that supposedly the Soviet Union has been forced to take part in talks in Geneva only because of the firmness and increased military might of the United States. A new incentive is necessary now, they say, to ensure that the Russians conduct these talks in a serious way: in other words, agree to unilateral concessions.

George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow and currently professor of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, called such statements completely absurd. The talks in Geneva themselves, as is known, are an initiative of the Soviet Union. Many U.S. political and public figures warn that the administration's attempts to put pressure on the Soviet Union have failed in the past and will have no influence today.

Yes, this is true. The Soviet Union will never permit conditions to be foisted on it that are detrimental to its own security. Nor will it stand for the military superiority of the United States. Such actions on the part of Washington raise doubts about the sincerity of the U.S. leadership's approach to the Geneva talks.

It is quite clear that the appearance of a new first-strike system in the U.S. arsenal will raise serious obstacles on the path to a successful conclusion of the Geneva dialogue. This would mean further destabilization of the international situation and a new round in the arms race.

PRAVDA CITES GEORGE KENNAN ON U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM051408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Untenable Attempts"]

[Text] New York, 4 Mar -- THE NEW YORK TIMES has published an article which reveals the untenability of the Reagan administration's attempts to portray the mass buildup of nuclear arsenals as aimed at forcing the Soviet Union to conduct the forthcoming talks with the United States in Geneva in a serious manner.

The article's author, G. Kennan, well-known U.S. political figure, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, and presently professor at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, writes that the administration is claiming that relations with the Soviet Union must be built from a position of strength and is pushing through programs for the development of new weapons, particularly the MX ICBM's. Furthermore, it is trying to reassure us that only the completion of the program to develop and deploy these missiles can provide an "incentive" for the Soviet Union to talk seriously.

These claims, G. Kennan declares, seem totally absurd to me. The pressure exerted by the Reagan administration on Congress in connection with the MX missiles will be seen by the Soviet Union as just another symptom of the mood dominating the administration on the eve of the new Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The repetition of insulting insinuations against the Soviet Union, the well-known positions of some persons chosen as members of the U.S. delegation to the talks, the uncertainty caused by the "strategic defense initiative," and the recent military mission of the space shuttle: all this can in no way help overcome Moscow's skepticism about Washington's intentions, the author points out. It rather indicates that the administration's readiness to take part in the forthcoming talks is nothing but a deception calculated to pacify some nervous U.S. allies and the U.S. peace meovement.

AUCCTU'S SUBBOTIN ADDRESSES EUROPEAN TU MEETING

PM051640 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Mar p 3

[A. Burmistenko, P. Volpyanskiy report: "40 War-Free Years; International Trade Union Meeting Opens in Moscow"]

[Excerpts] An international meeting of trade union representatives from the European countries and their scientific institutions on the theme "40 War-Free Years: Prospects for European Cooperation and Trade Unions" began work at the N.M. Shvernik AUCCTU Higher School of the Trade Union Movement 4 March. Trade union representatives from 18 European countries -- Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the USSR, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia -- and the WFTU's European Commission are taking part.

The meeting was opened by V.G. Shorin, rector of the school of the trade union movement.

On behalf of Soviet trade unions, the participants were greeted by A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU. Peace-loving forces worldwide will soon be celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the end of World War II, he said. We have no right to forget the lessons of the last war. The main lesson is that it is necessary to struggle against war before the firing starts. Historical experience teaches us that in order to defend peace cohesive, coordinated, and vigorous actions are needed from all peace-loving forces, including trade unions, against imperialism's aggressive and adventurist course, and it is necessary for the peoples to be constantly vigilant.

The looming danger of nuclear war and military preparations themselves, which are already a heavy burden on working people, inevitably bring trade unions to make political decisions on questions of war and peace and to organize concrete actions against the arms race, the speaker stressed. This applies first and foremost to European trade unions; after all, it is Europe that may be the first battlefield in a nuclear war.

At the same time it is necessary to say frankly that the organization of extensive cooperation among European trade unions in the cause of the defense of peace and ensuring the peoples' security is seriously hampered by resolutions aimed at confrontation in the trade union movement by certain Western trade union leaders and leaders of the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor. This phenomenon has its class roots. There are forces in the ranks of the international trade union movement whose roots are entwined with capital and which espouse its philosophy and are scared of the future. That is why, using deception and demagoguery, they try in every way possible to divert the broad working masses from the road of class battles.

Increasing trade union activeness in the antiwar struggle is linked with the profound understanding by the broad working masses of their real interests in the questions of war and peace and with the development and strengthening of worker, proletarian solidarity, A.M. Subbotin noted. He spoke of the major antiwar actions currently being prepared by Soviet trade unions: meetings with the trade unions of the FRG, Finland, France, Denmark, Britain, Italy, and other European countries devoted to the end of World War II and the trade union action day on 1 September, which will be the most massive antiwar act by trade unions this year devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

WFDY DELEGATE DENOUNCES JAMAICA YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD052022 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 25 TASS -- Tomas Morgensen, representative of Denmark in the World Federation of Democratic Youth, has described the international conference of the youth of the so-called "free-world" due to be held in Jamaica in April as a cruise missile launched by the Reagan administration with the aim to split the world festival movement.

There is nothing new in such attempts, he pointed out in a TASS interview. The imperialist forces have more than once tried to belittle the importance of world festivals of yough and students. However, no one is capable of stopping the movement of progressively-minded youths and girls who strive to secure a peaceful future for themselves, primarily through the struggle for the preservation of peace and the curbing of the arms race.

Commenting on the recent statement of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which denounced the holding of the Jamaica conference, Mogensen stressed that this event was in direct contradiction with the goals of the progressive movement of the world's youth. The notions of the preservation of peace, the removal of the war threat, the elimination of all the forms of racial discrimination and oppression are alien to the imperialist forces, he underlined.

"In order to attract young people from developing countries to Jamaica, the organizers of the conference did not stop short of huge expenditures: They gave them free transport tickets and invited to Jamaica pop-song stars. However, a major part of the youth realise that those who "order the music", [in] Jamaica use for their selfish purposes the noble goals of the International Year of the Youth and try to divert their attention for the problems of disarmament, unemployment, illiteracy and hunger," Mogensen said.

The governments of a number of Western countries exert pressure on the youth and student organizations, striving to prevent them from going to the Moscow festival. Sometime, the pressure is replaced by threats or the refusal to grant state subsidies. According to the imperialist circles, young people should go to listen to the "music" ordered by Washington instead of discussing the burning problems of worldwide importance.

"The International Year of the Youth is to pool the efforts of youths and girls of various political, ideological and religious outlooks in the struggle for their basic interests. These objectives are met by the broad preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The latest session of its preparatory committee was attended by representatives of the youth and student organizations from 118 countries", the representative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth stressed.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES U.S. VISIT

Meets With U.S. Congressmen

LD052151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Video report presented by V. Zorin and A. Ptashnikov, identified by screen caption, from Washington, D.C.; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The stay in the U.S. capital of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy has become a big event in American political life.

In the Capitol, the residence of the country's supreme legislative organ, there are meetings and conversations being held these days between Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians. During these conversations, there is a discussion of cardinal problems of international life and questions on bilateral relations between our countries. It must be said straight out that these conversations are not easy and not simple. In many important questions the positions of the sides diverge quite substantially. [Video shows Shcherbitskiy and others addressing a meeting]

These conversations are all the more important in that they are taking place on the eve of important Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. [Video shows lineup of men at conference table, including Paton and Arbatov, but not Shcherbitskiy] The attention of all of America is concentrated on the hall where the meeting of Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians is now taking place. The fact that, at a time when certain circles in this country are artificially whipping up tension in relations between our countries, representatives of the Soviet people have come to Washington on a goodwill mission has made a huge impression on the entire American public.

More on Discussion

OW060005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Discussions have begun in Washington between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, which is in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. House of Representatives, and a House of Representatives' delegation.

In their addresses, the Soviet parliamentarians have specifically and reasonably pointed out all the danger to mankind and to the United States itself of the plans nurtured by Washington to spread the arms race to space and to build up nuclear weapons on earth. Attention was also drawn to the recently more frequent statements by U.S. officials, which are obviously not in keeping with creating a favorable atmosphere for the upcoming Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on space and nuclear arms. Members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation emphasized the need for strict observance of the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the subject and goals of these talks, which begin on 12 March in Geneva.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, who delivered an address during the discussion, stated that the Soviet delegation sees the meaning and basic goal of the upcoming talks in the U.S. Congress as discussion of the most important problem: how the USSR and the United States could jointly remove the threat of nuclear war. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed: We believe this should be done by preventing an arms race in space and terminating the one on earth.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Group

LD061133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0825 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar (TASS) -- The delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, which is visiting the United States at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, continued its discussions here on Tuesday with a delegation from the House of Representatives. The discussions focused on a range of questions connected with the Soviet-U.S. talks to be held shortly in Geneva and interstate relations between the USSR and the United States. A speech was delivered by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, head of the Soviet delegation. He said:

Our parliamentarians are meeting members of the House of Representatives for the sixth time during the last 11 years. In view of the uneven, and at times very tense, nature of relations between our countries, this, in our view, is hardly enough. We need regular dialogue on topical questions of relations between our countries. One would like a constructive approach to be characteristic of all our talks and out of Washington. In all events our delegation intends to conduct a dialogue in precisely this spirit. In short, let us jointly try to make each of our discussions useful to both sides.

Some people may claim that by setting this aim one is expecting too much at a time when, to be honest, there are serious differences between our countries. And some may disagree altogether with the idea that we need to seek a common language. One sometimes comes up against such a position; but those who adhere to such a position ought to give a thought to what waits for all of us at the end of the road they are proposing to choose. In this, one should at least be honest and consistent and not try to fit reality to one's own ideas. Then it would become clear where this path is leading. A right-thinking person would mark it at the outset with a warning sign: "Beware! Dead End Ahead." Of course, one can run a red light. But a driver with a minimum sense of responsibility will not do so.

I think you know that just prior to our coming here, elections were held in our country to the highest legislative organs in union republics and to local soviets of people's deputies. People were elected who, for several years to come, will be taking a direct part in conducting state affairs. Let me tell you, for instance, that in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic alone, over half a million people have become people's deputies. They represent all strata in our society, various nationalities and generations.

During the election campaign numerous meetings of candidate deputies with electors were held. At these the most widely-varying questions were raised, complaints were made about the work of government institutions, and suggestions were made for improving their activities. Clearly, people also talked about the things that disturb them most about the current international situation. There was probably not a single speech in which the subject of war and peace did not figure. We, as candidates, were told that every Soviet person is ready to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our homeland, so as not to allow anyone to gain superiority over us and threaten the USSR with war. And those who spoke, emphasized this point. We must do everything in our power to preserve and consolidate worldwide peace, so that the tragedy of the past war might never be repeated.

I have just visited my constituency, where I spoke to workers and peasants and people of various professions in towns and in the country. When they heard that I and other deputies were soon to visit the United States, they spoke unanimously in saying: "Tell the American people and its representatives that we are very concerned over the present world situation, that it may end in a worldwide disaster...but, if the Soviet and American people join forces in the struggle for peace, the nuclear threat could be averted."

Traveling around the area where I was born, I was reminded of the grim war years and the roads at the war front along which, at that time, I also walked many kilometers. The memory was brought back of ruins left by the war, of the misfortune and sufferings of the people.

For us now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the Soviet people's demand that we persistently struggle against the danger of war sounds particularly loud. The Soviet leadership is unswervingly fulfilling this, our people's demand. The USSR's foreign policy is based on striving for peace and for normal good-neighborly relations with other states.

Here, in the U.S. Congress, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and the 276 million Soviet people, we once again state that the USSR offers the United States of America, as all countries, peace and only peace. The principle of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation is a Leninist principle and we shall always be faithful to it.

Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stresses that the "USSR stands for equitable, and as far as possible, good relations with your country, and that it wants accords with the United States on a wide range of questions."

We do, of course, take into account the fact that there are serious disagreements between us. At the same time we believe in the possibility of reaching agreements. This is backed by historic experience. There have been periods when the peoples of our countries cooperated and were allies. We have been brought together by lofty, noble aims. That was the case in the years of World War II, when we fought together against fascist tyranny and Japanese aggression. That was the case in those postwar years, when, as a result of the common efforts of the USSR and United States, it proved possible to do quite a bit to strengthen international stability, detente, and arms limitation.

We feel that the balance sheet of our relations could have been considerably richer if favorable opportunities, which opened to us on a number of occasions, had not been allowed to pass. This applies in all fields of our relations: political, trade and economic, scientific, cultural, and so on.

This is not the place to say that there are people in the United States -- the people from influential circles, at that -- who foist on others the idea that a state of hostility and tension is, as it were, the norm for Soviet-American relations. These people try to convince their fellow citizens that confrontation with the USSR is actually in the national interests of the United States. As I see it, such a position cannot be a proper pointer to responsible policies at any time, but it is completely unsound and dangerous in the present nuclear age.

Can there really be any doubt about what choice would be made by any sane person when confronted with the dilemma -- and this is how the question stands -- of living in constant fear for tomorrow and sliding into the nuclear abyss, or of peaceful coexistence and confidence about the future?

Those who hope to win something by whipping up hostility towards our country and our people should know -- and we should like this to be completely clear -- that the USSR will not allow anyone to have military superiority over it, and we are not striving for such superiority.

In the USSR, we duly respect the great achievements of your country in economic, scientific, and cultural life as well as the talented and industrious American people. As far as our country is concerned, it is developing dynamically. It has immense reserves. The problems we have are the problems of growth, and anybody who thinks that we will not solve them is much mistaken.

Our states are great powers. This is not a privilege for them. It is a great responsibility before the world. The foremost requirement is to display mutual restraint, to respect each other's laws and interests. International security is already fragile at the present time. The fanning of smouldering hotbeds of conflict and the creation of explosive new situations must not be allowed. It goes without saying, if one is to be guided by the broad interests of peace, the most important thing is to orient one's policy in a practical sense toward the prevention of nuclear disaster and ultimately to work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

In this respect I shall point out that the USSR was the first to resolutely advocate the complete outlawing of nuclear weapons and their elimination from the face of the earth. It did so right from the start, from the moment when atomic weapons first appeared. Back in 1946 we put forward most radical proposals on this score. We advocated the complete destruction of atomic weapons. Just think how much easier life would be for people today, if this proposal had been adopted.

Recently, in an effort to finally break the vicious circle of the arms race, the USSR made a unilateral and solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The USSR resolutely desires a resumption of talks about a universal halt to nuclear weapons tests. Resolution of this problem would also be helped by the implementation of the Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976 on underground nuclear blasts.

I should particularly like to dwell on the question of a quantative and qualitative freeze of nuclear arsenals. This problem has repeatedly been touched upon by the USSR, but the situation, owing to the position of the American side, has not moved, i.e. the very question of a freeze has been frozen.

It is often said that, allegedly, a freeze is not a cut, so is it worth striving for? Regarding this, it must be said that when the Supreme Soviet adopted the appropriate decision in June 1983, it was specially stipulated that a freeze was regarded only as a first step, which should then be followed by a considerable cut, and eventually complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Advocating insistently that real steps be taken to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation, we note with satisfaction the Soviet-American accord that has been reached on talks on a set of questions concerning both space and nuclear weapons. I must say that the Soviet delegation at the talks in Geneva will work energetically for effective accord on preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on earth.

We cannot agree with those, who are trying even now, to accustom people to the idea that the talks will go on for years and that it will take virtually a decade to find a common approach to the solution of the problem of nuclear and space weapons. Behind such arguments one can perceive an unwillingness to work with a positive result in mind.

They want to present the world with faits accomplis, especially where weapons suitable for carrying out so-called star wars are concerned. In other words, they are paving the way to an arms race in space. And this is being done, to speak plainly, in order to acquire the potential of inflicting a first strike with impunity. You cannot change the sinister purpose of the planned antimissile system by talking about its allegedly "humane" and "defensive" nature. The system is aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR. But this is not feasible. The USSR will never allow it.

We must keep our feet on the ground and construct our relations on the principle of equality and equal security, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect.

We are convinced that there are no insoluble problems between the USSR and the United States. We must, however, not attempt to impose our ideas, concepts, and ways of life on others. We must proceed from the fact that we are different and take account of this. Such an understanding will help us to find points of contact and search for mutually beneficial solutions to truly important problems for the welfare of our two peoples and for the benefit of the whole world.

On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met congressional members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. During a detailed exchange of opinions they discussed the search for ways of normalizing Soviet-American relations and improving the international situation in general, as well as the forthcoming Geneva talks. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, delivered a speech to the American senators.

ARMS CONTROL DISCUSSED WITH U.S. LAWYERS

PM051414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lawyers' Contribution"]

[Text] The third meeting of delegations from the Association of Soviet Jurists and the U.S. organization "Lawyers' Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control" opened in Moscow 4 March.

The meeting was opened by A.Ya. Sukharev, first vice president of the Association of Soviet Jurists and RSFSR minister of justice.

The meeting will discuss the question of the contribution by jurists from both countries to the solution of urgent problems of our times.

The Soviet jurists reminded their American colleagues of the well-known initiatives on the problems in question contained in statements by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

IZVESTIYA PREVIEWS REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP

PM051611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kuznetsov "Notes Apropos": "What Will Reagan Be Taking With Him to Europe?"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan intends to pay a visit to Europe. On his last trip, in June 1982, he crossed the ocean to announce, in London's Westminster Palace an anticommunist "crusade." What is his purpose this time?

The President will be attending a routine meeting of the "big seven" -- the leaders of the leading capitalist states -- in Bonn on 2-4 May. In recent years these conference have discussed not only economic questions, but also political questions and East-West relations. As a rule, official Washington uses the meetings of "the seven" for a review of "Atlantic solidarity," which is now being extended to Japan, and to make the allies form an orderly line behind the confrontation policy pursued by the "leader" of the Western world in the international arena and its global strategy.

There are other aims as well. The visit coincides with the 40th victory anniversary. For some months now the people on the other side of the Atlantic have been racking their brains, wondering how to celebrate the date. One might wonder: Why did they have to think so hard? You celebrate it as a member of the anti-Hitlerite coalition ought to celebrate it: as the day of victory over mankind's common enemy, German fascism; as the day of the European peoples' liberation from the Hitlerite "new order." But, evidently, the United States has become too remote from the traditions and commitments of the members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition to treat the 40th victory anniversary as the glorious anniversary deserves to be treated. It appears that Washington was only worried lest it touch Bonn's most sensitive area. Originally it was planned that the White House head would spend 8 May -- capitulation day for the Hitlerite Reich -- in the company of those for whom the day is merely a "day of mourning" and "national catastrophe."

Certain people on the Rhine were already celebrating this act of solidarity. "President Reagan intends to mark the anniversary of German's capitulation not as a celebration of victory over the enemy," DEUTSCHE WELLE said exultantly. It is more than a friendly gesture, Springer mouthpiece DIE WELT said, echoing it. Reagan's decision confirms better than any words that the United States is more interested in the part of Germany with which it has allied ties than the historic defeat of fascism. That's the way it is.... The revanchist circles burst into applause.

Washington suddenly realized: We've gone too far! It shortened the President's visit to the FRG, which will begin immediately after the "big seven" meeting. It was decided that it would be more fitting for the White House leader to spend 8 May on "neutral soil" rather than in Bonn. But where? Then comes the invitation to speak at a European parliamentary session in Strasbourg (France). Although it had been expected that Italian President A. Pertini -- an active member of the antifascist resistance -- would be speaking there. But now, showing total contempt for tact, they have decided to hand the microphone to a speaker who has so far completely failed to do justice to the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism....

So what can we expect, many people in Europe are asking, from the new visit? Unfortunately, nothing constructive can be expected as far as European peace is concerned. To all appearances, Bonn and Strasbourg are going to be visited by the spirit of the same old "crusade" that was announced in the summer of 1982 in London. The Washington ruling clique is not only obsessed by the militarist space "initiative"; it has another idee fixe: undermining the postwar peaceful settlement in Europe.

In the fall of 1983 when he was in Vienna, U.S. Vice President G. Bush announced that the United States "does not recognize the legality of the split in Europe," which Washington itself split by creating first the FRG and then NATO.

In January 1984 U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz came out with variations on that theme at the Stockholm conference.

What about the top man? You can't do without him, of course. In August 1984, R. Reagan essentially called for a revision of the Crimean conference's decisions as well as those of the Helsinki Final Act. Less than a month later the President was again attacking the decisions of the leaders of the three allied powers.

In February the White House put out a statement in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Crimean conference and the State Department issued a lengthy "handbook" on the subject. The President announced that the "line" dividing Western and Eastern Europe "cannot acquire legality."

What is the conclusion? Official Washington does not like present-day Europe, which respects the inviolability of the borders and the entire postwar setup, supports political dialogue, and is working together, trading and developing cultural and humanitarian ties both in the spirit of the joint decisions of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, which the West is now disowning, and on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. "It is not the Europe we fought to create": Washington might be repeating Churchill's dubious maxim which first appeared in his notorious speech in Fulton in 1946. What the administration likes is the other kind of Europe; the one that bristled with nuclear missiles against the ally in the struggle with Hitlerism; the one which it wants to involve in yet another adventure -- the space adventure.

Much folly has been observed in U.S. international politics. Now they have their beady eyes on the postwar political and territorial setup. But European detente has deep roots, and a crown that is far more secure than, for example, the notorious Pentagon "nuclear umbrella" and, what's more, the space umbrella that is being used to lure the West Europeans.

U.S. AGAIN REJECTS SANDINIST INITIATIVES

PM051322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Stepping up Hostility"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has once again declined to make a positive response to the Sandinist government's peace initiatives -- this is how the world press views the results of the Uruguay meeting between Nicaraguan President D. Ortega and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

This course by Washington is leading to a situation in which events in Central America are becoming increasingly alarming. The U.S. President has publicly declared the intention to overthrow Nicaragua's democratic government, which was legitimately elected by the country's people. All pretense has been discarded. The Washington administration, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, no longer attempts to justify its hostile actions by reasoning that Nicaragua must give up purchasing arms abroad and reject the presence of foreign military advisers, or by speaking of Nicaragua's assistance to Salvadoran partisans as its "main sin." The White House now declares that it will simply "not tolerate" the government it finds unsuitable.

It is well known that the Washington administration broke off the direct U.S.-Nicaraguan talks, blocked the signing of the Contadora Group's peace document, and refused to recognize the competence of the International Court of Justice in Central American affairs. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, U.S. ruling circles are looking into the question of whether the counterrevolutionary gangs being sent into Nicaragua should be proclaimed a "legitimate political movement" in order to prepare the ground for giving them public assistance.

Mass pressure is being exerted on Congress to "wrest" an additional 14 million dollars for the Somozist survivors, funds that the White House would like to use to escalate hostile actions against Nicaragua. Meanwhile in neighboring Honduras, in the immediate vicinity of the Republic's northern borders, the largest U.S. miltiary maneuvers in the region's history are in progress, while the U.S. battleship Iowa is looming further south, off the coast of Costa Rica.

Against the background of events exacerbating the atmosphere in the region and under the conditions of a frenzied campaign of lies and slander, the Sandinist government has again declared that Nicaragua is a nonaligned country that does not belong to any military bloc and will never be a military base for any foreign power. In its desire to help implement the peace document proposed by the Contadora Group, the Sandinist government has declared its readiness to give up the assistance of 100 Cuban military advisers and impose a moratorium on the acquisition of new types of combat equipment, including interceptor aircraft.

Nicaragua's latest peace initiatives have boosted the Republic's international prestige and have served to discredit even further those who are encroaching on its peaceful life and sovereign rights, They have swelled even more the movement of solidarity with Nicaragua's patriots and the wave of protest against Washington's imperialist brigandage.

SOVIET 'EXPERT' CITED ON U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY

LD051524 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- "U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua cannot be assessed otherwise but as a policy of state-sponsored terrorism with regard to a sovereign and independent state," a well-known Soviet authority on Latin America has told TASS. Ilya Bulychev, author of several books about that country, stressed that Nicaragua is under the constant threat of U.S. direct armed invasion, which gives rise to serious concern of the world public.

The expert recalled that Nicaragua, like other countries in Central America, has since long been a target of permanent interference on the part of the United States: military interventions, inspired coups, pressure, threats and blackmail of all sorts. The position-of-strength policy, Bulychev explained, hinders the lessening of tension in the region. He stressed that President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua repeatedly came out in favour of settling outstanding issues by peaceful means, lessening tension in Central America and normalizing relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

That the U.S. Administration ignores the genuine interests of ensuring peace and stability in Central America is evidenced by the haste with which Washington rejected concrete political initiatives recently advanced by Ortega. Formal statements by White House officials make clear, Bulychev said, that Washington is not going to talk with the Sandinista leadership in any language other than that of dictate. "The military exercise in Honduras is part of a criminal design worked out in the United States and directed at destabilizing and destroying the Sandinista revolution," Bulychev stressed.

The Soviet scientist noted that the policy of U.S. brazen interference in the affairs of Central America is condemned in many countries, including the United States.

"It is impossible to reverse the course of history. The Sandinista authorities, relying on friendships with revolutionary Cuba, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, is continuing the rehabilitation of the national economy and implementing an extensive programme of progressive social changes," Ilya Bulychev said.

NEW ZEALAND PHENOMENON DUE TO NUCLEAR POLICY

LD051451 Moscow in English 1427 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The spectres of the SEATO and Sento blocs, once set up by Washington but long defunct, are haunting the ANZUS tripartite alliance. The plight of the alliance is being discussed by newspapers in the countries allied with the USA in other blocs, and they predict the unavoidable demise of that "offspring" of post-war U.S. diplomacy as well. The London GUARDIAN, for instance, notes that ANZUS, which has been the cornerstone of U.S. strategy in the southern Pacific during more than 30 years, has found itself on the brink of disintegration after two partners, the USA and Australia, began to build up a campaign of pressure on the third ally, New Zealand, in a bid to make it revise its anti-nuclear policy. The Japanese ASAHI comments on the developments in ANZUS in the same vein, pointing out that the activity of the alliance has actually been suspended.

The grounds for this conclusion were supplied by the statement of Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke that the session of the ANZUS Council, scheduled for July this year, was being postponed indefinitely. Yet earlier a conference of the ANZUS members on military communications, due to take place in Sydney, Australia, on February 18 had been called off because the USA had declined to attend. The joint anti-submarine exercise of the USA, Australia and New Zealand, slated for late February at the Hawaii Islands, had been cancelled, just like the larger joint naval exercise "Sea Eagle-85" scheduled for a yet earlier date, and also because of the U.S. refusal. The decision to scrap the summer session of the ANZUS Council, taken on President Reagan's personal insistence, ASAHI justly points out, is a sequel to a series of Washington's sanctions against Wellington, which refuses to permit U.S. ships with nuclear weapons to enter New Zealand ports.

To all appearances, the newspaper says, the White House will continue to intensify retaliation against New Zealand to prevent anti-nuclear sentiments from spreading to Japan, Australia and Western Europe. Obviously, the present-day crisis in ANZUZ has originated in the "New Zealand phenomenon". The firm refusal of one of Washington's allies has upset the U.S. Administration, which would not reckon with anyone's opinion except its own in matters of nuclear strategy. Washington is jittery at the very thought of a "chain reaction" which may be triggered by Wellington's decision. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently quoted a senior administration official as saying that unless the allies be brought under control with regard to calls of U.S. ships and the deployment of nuclear weapons, they will run away one after another.

The "New Zealand phenomenon" actually is just a component of the global phenomenon which Washington refuses to face: Ever more countries and peoples are waking up to the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind. The New Zealanders, the U.S. magazine NATION recently observed, are not alone in their conviction that the U.S. nuclear weapons are the Damoclean sword rather than a protective umbrella. The magazine believes that the challenge posed by New Zealand will inspire the anti-nuclear movement in other countries. The "rebellion" against U.S. nuclear armaments can sweep Japan, West Germany and Britain, the magazine points out.

There also are signs of this "rebellion" against the nuclear threat in other countries, including U.S. partners in military alliances. Washington is reaping the storm after it has sowed the wind by developing nuclear weapons and rejecting the Soviet proposal to outlaw them and to eliminate their stockpiles. The longer the United States persists in its striving to escalate the nuclear arms race in the face of the will of the peoples, the greater rebuff to its policy will be offered by the peoples of the world.

FURTHER ON PRC NPC DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT

IZVESTIYA on Arrival

PM041254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visitors to the Capital"]

[Text] A delegation of representatives of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] led by Zhang Chengxian, member of the NPC's Standing Committee, arrived in Moscow 3 March on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; B.N. Pastukhov and V.T. Saykin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and other officials. Li Zewang, PRC Ambassador to the USSR, was also in the welcoming party.

On his arrival in Moscow, the head of the NPC delegation noted in particular in a press interview that this is the first meeting between Chinese and Soviet parliamentarians in many years. We attach great importance to the present visit and feel a sense of satisfaction, he stressed. The aim of the visit is to exchange experience with our colleagues on the question of parliamentary work and to convey to the Soviet people sentiments of friendship from the Chinese people, the visitor said.

On the same day the guests laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

Delegation's Activities Noted

PM051314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit in Moscow"]

[Text] The Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] delegation headed by Zhang Chengxiang, member of the NPC Standing Committee, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 4 March. The guests were welcomed by L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities respectively.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the resumption of contacts between the two countries' supreme organs of state power -- the USSR Supreme Soviet and China's NPC.

The guests were informed of the functions and structure of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its standing commissions. The PRC emissaries visited the "V.I. Lenin Office and Apartment in the Kremlin" museum. The guests toured the sights in Moscow and visited mass housing development districts and Olympic facilities.

The delegation had a conversation at the Moscow Gorispolkom on soviets' activity to boost the efficiency of work in the city's economy and develop and deepen socialist democracy, on Muscovites' preparations to celebrate the great victory's 40th anniversary, and on the prospects for the capital's development.

PRC VIEWS ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION DISCUSSED

OW051427 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Station observer Leonidov commentary]

[Excerpts] The 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons occurs on 5 March. More than 100 nations signed this treaty. Is it of any significance today? I would like to ask our station observer on military and political issues, Leonidov, to answer this question. Comrade Leonidov writes:

To support and strictly abide by the international system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is still a pressing need. I would like to cite an example to clarify this point. Not long age, Japanese experts had, for the first time, talked openly about Japan's ability to go nuclear within a period of months. For example, the Canadian newspaper NEWS had carried a report on this. I would like to raise a question in this connection. If Japan successfully produces its own nuclear weapons, what kind of a stand will the Chinese people adopt in dealing with this issue? What will the peoples of other Asian countries who were victims of Japanese militarism think? I think the answer is clear. The Chinese people, and the peoples of Asia, including the Japanese themselves, would make an angry and strong response.

Everyone knows that this is not the only example. It has been reported that Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa all have their own concrete, unexaggerated plans to equip their armed forces with destructive nuclear weapons. It has also been reported that from a technical point of view, many nations on various continents are already able to handle and actually use nuclear energy. However, the question is whether they intend to use the nuclear energy for war or peace? The treaty of nonproliferation of nuclear arms is, in essence, aimed at preventing nuclear weapons from appearing in countries which have no nuclear weapons and have not been using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that all signatories to the treaty should enjoy the privilege of the peaceful use of nuclear technology.

Not long ago, a foreign journal carried a report noting that China may also change its negative attitude toward this treaty. It is true. We cannot rule out this possibility. In the future, China may realize the actual merits of the treaty and join the ranks of the over 100 signatories.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally announced that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, the United States, the only nation which has used atomic weapons, refuses to make such a promise. Britain and France, U.S. NATO allies, also refrain from making such a promise. In this connection, China's position is the closet to that of the Soviet Union among the first major nuclear nations. China declared that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. We still firmly believe that the principle of not using nuclear weapons first should become a principle that must be followed by all five major nuclear nations.

Everyone knows that the whole world regards the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on space weapons and nuclear arms as extremely inportant. In this connection, I would like to quote Soviet leader Chernenko's remarks in his constituency election speech. He said: We want termination, and not continuation, of the arms race. We want a real reduction of the arms stockpiles, destruction of a substantial portion of them by way of a beginning, and not the development of more and more new weapon systems, be it in space or on earth.

NHAN DAN CITED ON PRC 'ESCALATION' AT BORDER

OW051359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] According to reports from Hanoi, the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border has recently worsened sharply, as a result of an escalation of armed action by Beijing. As pointed out in a NHAN DAN editorial article, China has concentrated 20 divisions near the Vietnamese border, increased the numerical strength of military aviation, and put troops on a state of constant combat readiness.

The Chinese side is continually conducting artillery shelling of Vietnamese territory. At the same time, Chinese propaganda is spreading slanderous fabrications about a supposed threat from Vietnam and stating the need to teach Vietnam another lesson.

The article points out: As often stressed, the Vietnamese people do not want war, and do not seek confrontation or conflict. Our aspirations are peace, the building of a prosperous homeland, and the happiness of the people. We invariably advocate peace, repudiation of armed action on the border, and the resumption of talks on the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam.

TRUD REPORTS ON TRAINING OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS

PM011034 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 28 February carries on page 3, under the rubric "Community Orbit," a 750-word dispatch by its special correspondent Ye. Zhurabayev datelined Donetsk and entitled "Girls From Hanoi Traveled All the Way to Donetsk."

Zhurabayev describes the life and work of young Vietnamese women undergoing training in Donetsk's cotton textile combine, quoting statements by two of them and a Soviet worker, and concludes:

"...Bourgeois radio propaganda tries to equate the Vietnamese workers who come for vocational training and work in the USSR with the foreign workers in West European countries who, as it is well known, are mercilessly exploited.

"R.P. Protasova, chairman of the combine's trade union committee, told me:

"'A group of American journalists recently visited our combine. They spoke to several Vietnamese spinners and simply could not believe that the Vietnamese girls were receiving the same pay as their Soviet fellow-workers. Why do you need foreign workers then? We had to tell them about the socialist community principle. We had to tell them that equal pay for equal work is enshrined in a Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernmental agreement. Our aim is to help our friends. Vietnam needs skilled working hands, and we are pleased to help. Very soon we will be seeing off about 300 weavers, spinners, and winders, trained by us, on their way home. They are awaited in their own country's factories.'

"So the girls have not traveled to the other side of the world for nothing...."

CORRESPONDENT ON PRK-THAI BORDER SITUATION

PM051532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Own special correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "Where the Enemies Come From; On Cambodia's Western Borders"]

[Text] Battambang-Phnom Penh -- It is, as they say, just a stone's throw from the Cambodian grain-producing center of Battambang to the Thai border, where the Thai military do not cease to stoke up the situation for a single day. That, on the PRK's western borders, was where our path also lay.

Although it was winter according to the calendar, the thermometer registered 28 degrees, and we were exhausted when we reached our destination. Retreating beyond the country's borders in January 1979 under the onslaught of the revolutionary-patriotic forces, the Pol Pot supporters destroyed everything. The roads were particularly badly hit.

Here is the Cambodian-Thai border zone: We are attached to a subunit of the Republic's People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Battalion Commander (Kkhyen) talked quietly and in detail about the difficult and alarming days on this section of the border. He entered the ranks of the revolutionary forces in March 1979 soon after the motherland's liberation from Pol Pot oppression. He was then 18. He has been awarded combat medals for his participation in a number of operations to clear the territory of gangs.

"The Khmer reactionaries' attempts to invade the PRK covered by Thai artillery fire have again been resolutely rebuffed," he said. "We have eliminated more than 270 bandits in this sector and seized a large amount of weapons, military hardware, and documents."

The more one familiarizes oneself with the situation which has arisen through the fault of the enemies of the young republic, the more clearly one realizes that the Western mass media blather about the notorious "military successes" of the Khmer counterrevolution entrenched on Thai territory is a shameless lie. Actually, the uninvited "saviors of the motherland" are just a bunch of killers and robbers, saboteurs and provocateurs. And the more confidently the PRK embarks on the road of progress, the more bitter are the enemies' attacks and the more absurd their schemes. Meanwhile, there is increasing infighting and squabbling in the PRK enemies' border lair. Outright armed clashes occur in the self-styled "coalition" camp (we recall that there are three reactionary groupings in it -- the supporters of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk).

I have before me a scrap of untidy paper -- a Pol Pot handbill: "Brothers and sisters, destroy all enemies by any means. Join only us in resistance. All others are not fighters but traitors. Otherwise expect no mercy. We have only victories to our credit now." Victories? Over whom?

I will quote two facts reported by the PRK military command. In the first few months of 1985 alone many counterrevolutionary bases set up in the Camboidan-Thai border region have been wiped out. Certain areas have been entirely cleared of Khmer reaction forces and the population's security has been ensured. Around 6,000 bandits have been put out of action.

Recently more than 1,000 members of various emigre formations have voluntarily gone over to the side of the people's power. There are more and more people who recognize the senselessness of the struggle against their own people.

The organs of power take an understanding attitude to fellow countrymen who were once gripped by the murky demagogic tide and intoxicated by false slogans, and are doing everything to return them to normal life and work. But there is no denying that others -- obtuse fanatics and savage killers drunk with their power over the frightened refugees who are still in special camps -- are also living out their last few days in their wolf's lairs.

The representatives of the command gave me the opportunity to meet with one of the captured Pol Pot men. He is now maneuvering and admitting nothing. Although it has been proved that he has the blood of entirely innocent people on his hands, his answer to everything is the killer's trite alibi: "I was following orders."

His name is Bon Samon, age 35, and he has been in the Pol Pot ranks since January 1975.

Here is a documentary recording of the conversation.

[Fadeyev] Why did you flee to Thailand in January 1979 instead of giving yourself up to the authorities?

[Bon Samon] I was ordered to. Otherwise my countrymen would not have forgiven me.

[Fadeyev] But you said you hadn't done any killing.

Silence.

[Bon Samon] I was scared.

[Fadeyev] Do you have a wife?

[Bon Samon] Yes, but I haven't seen her for more than 6 years. My brother was with me in the company. He went home to our parents. I also had a sister.

[Fadeyev] Had a sister?

[Bon Samon] Yes, the Pol Potites killed her.

[Fadeyev] What for?

[Bon Samon] I don't know, that was the order.

[Fadeyev] What were your tasks in coming here?

[Bon Samon] My group -- there were three of us -- was ordered to settle in a village and conduct propaganda work there to make the inhabitants support us, the Khmer Rouge.

[Fadeyev] Is this the first time you have crossed the border?

[Bon Samon] No, the second.

[Fadeyev] So you managed to evade capture; why did you come back?

[Bon Samon] I was ordered to. If I'd stayed I would have been shot.

[Fadeyev] By whom?

[Bon Samon] The chief... [answer ends]

These are the people whom all kinds of patrons are feeding, equipping, and supplying with weapons in the border zone. Were it not for the all-around support of these patrons, the Khmer reaction would have been finished long ago.

The situation in the area is being strongly stoked up from outside. Thailand is one of the first on the list of recipients of U.S. military aid in the region. J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, dreams of the "return of U.S. bases to Thailand. Why? "In case of exceptional circumstances emerging in Southeast Asia."

As the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN noted in a recent commentary, Washington, having declared Southeast Asia a "sphere of vital U.S. interests," is striving to expand its military presence there and is carrying out joint U.S.-Thai maneuvers. It is the White House that is whipping up the hostile course of Thailand's ruling circles vis-a-vis the three fraternal Indochinese countries.

It is quite obvious, Cambodian friends stressed in conversation, that these actions pose a threat to peace and stability in the region. The foundations for lasting good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia can only be laid in constructive negotiations and through serious dialogue. The peace-loving initiatives consistently put forward by Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are convincing evidence of this policy aimed at achieving peace and stability in the region.

...The twilight, full of unfamiliar sounds heard especially audibly in the tropics, was suddenly broken by sharp bursts of submachine gun fire. Another group of cutthroats was trying to infiltrate the territory of sovereign Cambodia.

A recently published PRK Foreign Ministry statement says that the Thai military have carried out mass shelling of the Provinces of Battambang, Preah Vihear, and Kaoh Kong dozens of times in the last few days alone. Thai warplanes have repeatedly violated the Republic's airspace. The PRK Government, the document notes, resolutely denounces the Thai ruling circles' shortsighted dangerous policy and demands that armed actions against the PRK be stopped immediately.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD060930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (TASS) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of member-states of the Warsaw Pact. During the meeting, questions of cooperation between the Polish Army and the armies of other member-states of the Warsaw Pact were discussed.

TRUD REPORTS FIRST PLENUM OF POLISH TU COUNCIL

PM011032 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Vasilkov report: "In the Polish Trade Unions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb -- The first plenary session of the Polish Council of National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], held in Warsaw 23-24 February, was devoted to important problems connected with developing, further rallying, and boosting the efficiency of the activity of the over 5-million-strong trade union movement in Poland. The session adopted the rules and action program of the OPZZ. The rules emphasize that in its activity, the OPZZ relies on the class traditions of trade unions. A special section is devoted to the territorial components of the OPPZZ, as the former voivodship trade union commissions will be known from now on. The action program of the supreme coordinating organ of Polish trade unions covers a broad range of issues connected with social policy: development of housing construction, improvement of working conditions and labor safety, protection of the environment, sanatorium treatment, the leisure of labor collective members, and so on. The trade unions' obligations in increasing national income and organizing production and creative labor have been specified.

The OPZZ defined its stance on the country's urgent domestic economic problems. The document adopted stresses that improved economic management must be the main instrument for attaining equilibrium in the domestic market.

The OPZZ decided to resume the Polish trade union movement's membership of the WFTU. This, the decision notes, will not only provide Polish trade unions with representation in the international arena but will also make it possible to establish broader cooperation with the international sectorial associations.

Supporting the WFTU appeal, the OPZZ expressed its solidarity with Nicaragua's trade unions and struggling people.

CPCZ'S BILAK VISITS FOR TALKS 3-5 MARCH

LD052137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stayed in the USSR 3-5 March. He had conversations with Comrades Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Zimyanin, and Ryzhkov.

There was an exchange of information on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, on the preparations now in hand for the next scheduled congresses of the fraternal parties. During a discussion on topical international problems, emphasis was placed on the need for further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and for the common aims and interests on the world arena.

Prague Reports Meetings

LD051818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, accompanied by a group of responsible officials of the party Central Committee, ended a visit to the USSR today.

Comrade Vasil Bilak held talks with Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Ponomarev, and with other leading representatives of the CPSU.

The representatives of the two parties highly praised the development of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the two countries, and discussed opportunities for deepening mutual cooperation in the political, ideological, and other spheres.

In discussing topical international problems, the need to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and for their common goals and interests in the world arena was emphasized.

The USSR, Czechoslovakia, and other Warsaw Pact member-states respond to the dangerous policy of U.S. imperialism aiming at confrontation and diktat in international affairs with efforts toward substantially improving the international atmosphere, halting the senseless arms buildup on land, and preventing the militarization of space.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES CPCZ CULTURE DELEGATION

PM051032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by M. Miller, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Culture Department, was in the Soviet Union 24 February through 1 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

The delegation had a talk at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow's Sverdlovskiy CPSU Raykom, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and Soviet creative unions, familiarized itself with the work of a number of cultural institutions, and took part in events for the CSSR Culture Days in the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak comrades were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO SFRY

Meets With Serbia's Ckrebic

LD060516 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The TASS Belgrade correspondent reports that Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia, met with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, today. The two sides stated with pleasure that Soviet-Yugoslav relations in political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical, and other fields have been developing successfully and fruitfully. Special attention was devoted to the questions of widening and developing direct diversified contacts between the Russian Federation and Serbia. Those contacts include many spheres in which numerous enterprises and organizations take part. It was stressed that the development of these contacts contributes to efforts to further develop comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the interest of socialism, consolidation of peace, and security of the people.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov briefed Comrade Ckrebic on how the working people of the Russian Federation and the entire Soviet Union carry our preparations for the regular 27th CPSU Congress and the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. The war, which the fascists started, caused enormous human and material losses for the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, Vorotnikov stressed. Therefore it goes without saying that we, more than anyone else, know how important it is to maintain peace on our planet. In the present conditions the mutual cooperation of all peace-loving forces is of decisive importance in the struggle for preventing the nuclear war and returning to detente and to mutually beneficial cooperation. The similarity or identity of Yugoslav and Soviet views on the basic problems of today represent a good basis for the strengthening of mutual understanding between the two countries in international affairs.

Comrade Ckrebic said that the working people of Serbia and the whole of Yugoslavia carry out preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, make great efforts in order to achieve in practice the long-term program of economic stabilization and resolve the problems facing the economy. While touching on the present international situation, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia stressed that Yugoslavia has positive attitudes on Soviet peace initiatives. He stressed the great inportance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor of the international scene. The talks took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Visits Tito Memorial, Combine

LD051551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Today Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is in Yugoslavia on an official visit, went to the Josip Broz Tito memorial in Belgrade and laid flowers.

The Soviet guest inspected the Beograd agro-industrial combine, the largest agricultural enterprise in Yugoslavia. At present specialists at the combine are fulfilling a Soviet order. They are designing a major agro-industrial combine which will be set up in Krasnodar Kray.

SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE ARMS PREVENTION TALKS HELD

LD052203 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Paris March 5 TASS -- As agreed, Soviet-French consultations on the question of preventing militarization of outer space were held here March 5. Taking part in them from the Soviet side was deputy chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., Admiral Nikolay Amelko, from the French side -- deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces of France, Admiral G. de Brusson.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV ADDRESSES BRUSSELS PEACE FORUM

PM031418 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Mar 85 p 3

[Report by own correspondent V. Boykov: "Eliminating the Nuclear Threat; At the Brussels Peace Forum"]

[Excerpts] Brussels, 28 Feb -- An international public forum for peace and security in Europe opened in Brussels today. Taking part in its work are delegations from approximately 30 states whose leaders signed the Final Act of the All-European Conference. Our country's public is represented by scientists, journalists, and emissaries of trade unions, the peace movement, the Committee of Soviet Women, and the Russian Orthodox Church. The Soviet delegation is headed by S.A. Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the AUCCTU.

The harsh truth of the present international situation is such that the nuclear threat is unfortunately great, Soviet delegation leader S.A. Shalayev noted in his address. You cannot hide from it. Is it possible to eliminate this threat, strengthen trust in international relations, and halt the arms race? Soviet public and official circles answer this in the affirmative.

The 40 years of peace in Europe and the successful overcoming of the dangerous period of the cold war convincingly confirm the possibility of peaceful coexistence and the effectiveness and farsightedness of the accords on the foundations of the peaceful postwar system in Europe, which were confirmed in the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki. For this reason, the speaker stressed, the appeals certain rash Western politicians are making today to reject these accords seems highly dangerous to us. Nor do the attempts to upset the established military parity and to exert military, political, and economic pressure on the socialist countries help the cause of peace and international security. The Soviet Union is not deploying a single missile or a single nuclear warhead in excess of what is necessary to maintain parity. Nor will it permit the other side to secure military superiority, the pursuit of which is increasingly accelerating the arms race.

Soviet people see one of the main reasons for the complication of the situation, S.A. Shalayev continued, in the start of deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in certain West European countries in November 1983. Another source of concern for us is the plan to militarize space. If the realization of these plans is not blocked, all hopes of reducing and completly destroying nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world will be vain. For this reason the Soviet Union categorically opposes any measures connected with the production, testing, and deployment of space weapons.

No one should be deluded, the speaker stressed, by the "defensive" terminology or other arguments designed to camouflage the "star wars" plans.

Their essence consists in possessing the potential to direct nuclear missiles against the other side -- the Soviet Union -- from behind a shield protecting the United States from a counterstrike. Western Europe is alloted an unenviable fate in all these plans. If the militarization of space is not avoided, the problem of European security may assume a completely different character.

Explaining the USSR's stance on the forthcoming Geneva talks, S.A. Shalayev noted that the Soviet Union is not striving to obtain any unilateral advantages over the United States and the other NATO countries. We want to stop, not continue the arms race, he said. We want to actually reduce stockpiled weapons, destroy a considerable part of them as a start, and not create ever new weapons systems, whether in space or on earth. The head of the Soviet delegation warned that the reluctance to secure an agreement on space, as is evidenced by a whole range of statements by Washington administration spokesmen, risks making an agreement on both strategic arms and medium-range arms impossible. All these questions are interrelated and must be resolved comprehensively.

The speaker reminded the forum participants that in order to emerge from the present dangerous situation and create a climate of trust in Europe and the world as a whole, the Soviet Union has advanced an all-embracing complex of peace initiatives. In particular they envisage concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force; freezing the sides' nuclear arsenals and gradually liquidating them; creating nuclear- and chemical-free zones in Europe; and reaching an agreement to halt all nuclear weapons tests

For this reason, S.A. Shalayev said in conclusion, we actively support all initiatives aimed at putting an end to the senseless arms race. We believe that the struggle to achieve lasting peace is the affair of all peoples and all countries, both large and small. Holding constructive dialogue, continuing cooperation, and stepping up the struggle against danger of war is the true path toward achieving success for all supporters of peace and disarmament in Europe.

BURT MAKES 'CRUDE ATTACK' ON SWEDEN'S PALME

PM051248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Squawks From Washington"]

[Text] Stockholm, 4 Mar -- R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, has launched a crude attack against the head of the Swedish Government. In an interview with the Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER he attempted to present Prime Minister O. Palme's criticism of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua as biased and short-sighted. This, as Burt unambiguously declared, could supposedly create difficulties in relations between the United States and Sweden.

Quoting these impudent statements, the Swedish press stresses that, while indulging in attacks against O. Palme, Burt has nonetheless circumvented the essence of the problem by declining to discuss the U.S. intention to remove Nicaragua's legitimate government. It was, after all, U.S. President Reagan's declaration to this effect that was the prime cause of the statement by Sweden's prime minister. Addressing a youth conference in Stockholm, the head of Sweden's Government condemned the U.S. Administration's intention to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinist government by military force. Immediately after this speech a U.S. Embassy adviser visited the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and "rejected the arguments adduced by the prime minister." According to the newspaper SVENSKA DAGLBADET, this was followed by an official statement in the form of a political representation issued by the U.S. State Department. This was accompanied by the assistant secretary of state's squawking.

Thus, the press notes, Washington has decided to "teach Palme a lesson," and this has caused an appropriate reaction by the Swedish side. The local press recalls that there have been previous occasions when similar pressure has been exerted on Sweden by Washington. Back in the sixties, when the whole of Sweden was engulfed by a wave of powerful demonstrations against the U.S. armed aggression in Vietnam, the White House temporarily recalled the U.S. ambassador from Stockholm, while the CIA posted a special agent in Stockholm to shadow O. Palme, who was at that time taking part in the demonstrations of solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

TV REPORTS ON NATO STAFF COMMAND EXERCISES

LD052317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2105 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The video report which we see now tells of some video games, which are very dangerous games when played by grown-ups. We are looking at the staff command exercises of the NATO member countries which merited a visit from the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles. They -- the games -- will continue to 13 March at NATO headquarters and in the capital cities of member-states of the bloc.

These generals and admirals are sitting at their radar screens and computer displays and seriously playing through a situation which, in my view, they themselves must be frightened of believing in with all their hearts: what will happen if a conflict breaks out on the European Continent and clashes take place between the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries? How should they act in this event, how should they attack, at what stage to bring in nuclear weapons?

I do not know how the film crew that took these pictures infiltrated there, as these games are top-secret. All telegrams and other communications are transmitted using special codes in order, specifically, to avoid confusion and so that the theoretical game situation is not taken for reality and, so that in the heat of the moment, the all too real and cancerous red buttons are not pressed.

U.S.-NATO 'MACHINATIONS' ON CYPRUS CRITICIZED

NC052128 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Cypriot press recently has expressed uneasiness over the extention of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles' machinations against Cyprus. A relevant statement by the AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Central Committee Political Office, our commentator writes, stresses that it is precisely these powers that are primarily responsible for the fact that recent talks between Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Rauf Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, did not produce results.

It is precisely these powers that are responsible for the appearance of the Cyprus problem itself and for all of the critical situations the Cypriot people have experienced. The island's progressive forces are justifiably expressing their fear over these powers' efforts to divert a solution to the Cyprus problem from the UN framework and to achieve an imperialist settlement in the style of Camp David. The activities of reaction, which try to instigate chauvinist tendencies in both communities, serve plans for the island's partition that are alien to the interests of the Cypriot people.

As Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the AKEL Central Committee, stated in a speech in Limassol, the forces of imperialism are attempting to exploit the situation resulting from the failure of the talks in New York, to impose their own conditions for settlement, and, in the final analysis, to transform Cyprus into a great base in the eastern Mediterranean. The AKEL leader disclosed the hypocritical U.S. and British policy which supports the UN secretary general's efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus issue, in words, but tries to undermine such efforts in practice.

Developing its strategic plans, the Pentagon recently proceeded with intense activities to militarize the island's northern part, which is occupied by Turkish troops. In the area of Lefkonokon, a huge airport is being rapidly constructed to be used by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

The Cyprus press uneasily reports plans for transforming Kyrenia into a U.S. maritime base and the possible deployment of missile bases in the island's northern part, as well as other U.S.-NATO plans aimed at converting Cyprus into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for NATO in the eastern Meditterranean.

Time will show the course which further developments in and around Cyprus will take. However, there is no doubt that an unavoidable condition for successfully advancing toward a just and permanent settlement on the island is the termination of all foreign interventions and pressures and the cessation of efforts to impose an alien solution on Cypriots. This is exactly what the Soviet Union and other socialist countries support, and the Cypriot people have been repeatedly convinced of their solidarity. The immutability of the Soviet line supporting the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cyprus was confirmed by Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov during Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's recent visit to Moscow.

Nikolay Tikonov supported the constructive efforts of the United Nations to break the deadlock in the Cyprus problem. The Soviet premier stressed that the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework would contribute toward this purpose.

DESIGN OF SIBERIA-W. EUROPE GAS PIPELINE UNDER WAY

LD012107 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Donetsk March 1 TASS -- The new Soviet super-long gas pipeline "Progress" will be twice as long as the "Soyuz" gas pipeline and 150 kilometres longer than the Siberia-Western Europe trunkline. The pipeline will stretch for 4,605 kilometres from the area of Yamburg in the north of Siberia to the Soviet Unions's western border. The designing of the trunkline has been started. The general designer is the institute of the gas industry in Donetsk (Ukraine), which had advanced the project of the transcontinental gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe.

Socialist countries interested in the project are to take part in the construction of the new pipeline.

The construction is to be started in 1986. Gas will start reaching consumers three years since then.

JORDAN AGREES IN PRINCIPLE TO AMEND PLO ACCORD

LD051202 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis March 5 TASS -- Jordan has agreed to the principle of introducing amendments into the text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of February 11, 1985, PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said. Speaking in an interview with TAP news agency, he said that the PLO and the Government of Jordan will hold a meeting in Amman to make changes in the agreement's articles concerning questions of the Palestinians' self-determination, on the one hand, and the composition of the joint delegation to possible talks on a Middle East settlement, on the other.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that many leading Palestinian figures received "with reserve" the contents of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement after its text had been published in the Jordanian capital.

As the press in the Arab East pointed out, the February 11 agreement sidestepped the main questions of the PLO's direct representation at the talks and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It also contained unclear formulations concerning a comprehensive Middle East settlement and the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned.

IZVESTIYA'S GEYVANDOV VIEWS JORDAN-PLO AGREEMENT

PM051158 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own political observer K. Geyvandov article: "Aggressors Remain Aggressors"]

[Text] Intimidated by the Lebanese people's courageous struggle for the liberation of the south of the country from Tel Aviv's occupation, the command of the Israeli interventionist corps is resorting to unprecedentedly harsh terror and repression. In southern Lebanon it has declared a "state of emergency" in all of the occupied territory in order to facilitate these barbarous actions. A curfew has been imposed in population centers. Life has been paralyzed in a number of regions because the aggressors are opening fire on everything that moves. They are destroying hospitals and schools, raking densely populated districts with fire from heavy machine guns, and razing to the ground and destroying whole villages. The arena of these barbarous reprisals is the cities of Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah with their adjoining regions and the population centers of Kamid al-Lawz, Qarun, Jubb Jannin, Ba'lul, and others, where the occupiers are effectively carrying out a "scorched earth" policy.

The escalation of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions has become a topic of discussion at the UN Security Council, which met for this purpose 28 February at the request of the Lebanese Government. Commenting on Beirut's request to convene an emergency session of the Security Council to examine the situation in the Israeli-occupied areas of Lebanon, the Beirut newspaper AL-SAFIR stresses that, by resorting to terror and violence, the Israeli occupiers are striving to depopulate southern Lebanon and then appropriate the territory for themselves. It is striking, the paper notes here, that the United States is maintaining complete silence about the excesses perpetrated by Israel, although Washington bears a large part of the responsibility for what is happening in Lebanon. It was the United States, AL-SAFIR points out, that consented to the unleashing of Israeli aggression in the summer of 1982 and it was the United States that sent marines into Lebanon who operated along the same lines as Israel.

It must be said that a picture similar to that in southern Lebanon is also taking shape now on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. There too Tel Aviv is resorting to equally barbarous actions in an attempt to break the Palestinians' resistance to the aggressors' attempts to establish a "new order" there. The news agencies report that in many of the cities, villages, and refugee camps in these regions peaceful inhabitants have recently become the victims of inhuman reprisals. In Rafah, Khan Yunis, Nablus, Hebron, and other population centers the Israeli soldiery has carried out general searches and arrests. Many dozens of Palestinians have been thrown into prison.

If all these facts attest to something, then it is most eloquently to the fact that the Zionist leadership in Tel Aviv, with as always the unreserved support of its U.S. patrons, is not about to renounce aggression and expansion as its main foreign policy course in mutual relations with Israel's Arab neighbors despite the object lessons received by the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies" in Lebanon as a result of the courageous struggle of that country's people for liberation from Israeli occupation. For this reason it is clear to any unbiased observer that as long as Tel Aviv and Washington persist in their stance, there is no possibility of even approaching a just, and especially an all-embracing and lasting, Near East settlement that presupposes Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the flouted national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

However, some Arab circles apparently assess the situation existing today differently. This, in particular, is what the U.S. ABC radio and television corporation reported: "On 24 February, returning to the Camp David formula, Mubarak (Egyptian president) told THE NEW YORK TIMES that he supports the idea of creating a joint delegation of Jordanians and moderate Palestinians -- by no means necessarily PLO representatives -- to hold direct talks with Israel. Peres (Israeli prime minister) described this proposal as an important step forward, and other Israeli leaders have expressed even greater enthusiasm on this score." A White House spokesman hastened to announce in this context that "we are pleased at the renewed interest in talks (with Israel) voiced by Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. The president impatiently awaits an exchange of opinions on this question...", while a State Department spokesman deemed it necessary in this connection to repeat that the U.S. policy of nonrecognition of the PLO has not changed.

This is the interpretation given ultimately to the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded in Amman, and it is this that the White House spokesman had in mind when mentioning Jordan and Saudi Arabia in his statement. Although everyone -- and primarily the Palestinians themselves -- knows that the Camp David formula does not envisage the complete liberation of the occupied Arab territories or the restoration of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. Nor does it recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians and an equal participant in any talks on a Near East settlement.

It is when viewing the state of affairs from these positions that an overwhelming majority of the Arab world has rejected the Amman agreement. And it is easy to understand the alarm of its leaders since they believe that the accords reached in Amman threaten the cause of the Palestinians and the Palestinian revolution, aggravate the split in the PLO ranks, lead to a deepening of confrontation between the Arab states, and open the way to an intensification of U.S. -Israeli influence in the region. It is from these positions, in particular, that the Amman agreement was criticized by F. Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, when he referred to the decisions of the pan-Arab summits in Baghdad and Fes which reject separate variants of a Near East settlement and which gained broad international acceptance.

He noted that the Palestine National Council has proclaimed at all its sessions that a just resolution of the Near East conflict must secure the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The Palestine National Council, F. Qaddumi stressed, has also stated that the PLO must not forgo its right to represent the Palestinians in any Arab or international effort for a settlement and that this principle must be fundamental to the organization's political activity.

In brief, to impose the Camp David formula on the Palestinians at all, and especially in conditions when Israel has not only not abandoned but is even stepping up its course of aggression and expansion, is equivalent to proposing that they kneel down and put themselves at the mercy of the aggressor. To put forward such an "initiative" now is tantamount to stabbing in the back a Lebanese people who are waging a successful struggle to expel the Israeli occupiers from their land. And how can it be otherwise?

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 15-28 FEB

PM051048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests From Ethiopia"]

[Text] A Workers Party of Ethiopia delegation visited the Soviet Union 15-28 February and familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of state building and the Soviet electoral system.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Moldavian SSR. It had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Worker Propaganda, and International Departments, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the RSFSR Central Electoral Commission, and the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

The Ethiopian guests stressed that the achievements of socialist democracy and the Leninist nationalities policy in the USSR serve as an example for the peoples of the liberated countries.

MEDICAL, VETERINARY AID PRESENTED TO SENEGAL

PM011512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Timely Aid"]

[Text] Dakar, 28 Feb -- A ceremony has been held here to hand over a gift from the Soviet Government to Senegal, whose population has suffered gravely as a result of the protracted drought. The gift includes various medical supplies and complete sets of veterinary equipment.

(Sher Kan), director of the Senegal Ministry of Rural Development stockraising department, who addressed the ceremony, expressed profound thanks to the Soviet Government and people.

MALIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM011417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] On 28 February in the Kremlin Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, Malian ambassador extraordinary and penipotentiary, presented his credentials to I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches between I.Ye. Polyakov and A.A. Sy a friendly talk took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and L.-F. Ilichyev, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET ELECTION RESULTS

PM051655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People's High Trust"]

[Excerpts] The results of the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and to local soviets have been summed up. They were a real triumph of socialist democracy, which really ensures in practice the broad and interested participation of millions of working people in the management of the state and society. The elections represented a new victory for the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people and was a major sociopolitical event in the country's life.

The election campaign was held in an atmosphere of high labor and political activeness among the masses and under the banner of the struggle for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and for the successful fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole. By their unanimous vote for their candidate deputies Soviet people again demonstrated the monolithic unity and cohesion of the party and the people and expressed their full approval for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. The elections are of great importance for the further deepening of people's power and for improving the soviets' activity.

These elections are also noteworthy for the fact that we shall be marking the soviets' 80th anniversary this year. Formed during the first Russian revolution, they are our state's political foundation and ensure genuine people's power. The soviets concentrate and channel the creative energy of the broadest masses into resolving socioeconomic and political tasks. Their activity meets the interests of all classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups, and all generations of Soviet society.

The composition of the elected deputies confirms the truly popular character of the soviets and reflects the social structure of the society of developed socialism and the indestructible unity and friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples. The election results demonstrated Soviet people's complete confidence in their emissaries to the organs of people's power and the working people's fervent desire to persistently achieve new successes so as to strengthen the Soviet state's might and mark the triumph of communist ideals.

From the very outset urgent tasks await the people's elected representatives. Those tasks were set out in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to the voters of the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug. Above all it is necessary to ensure a real breakthrough in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in improving economic efficiency. It is a question of further increasing labor productivity and comprehensively strengthening organization and discipline. One of the urgent problems is to step up the campaign to save raw materials and fuel and to more fully satisfy the population's growing demand for durable, high-quality goods.

There is much to be done to implement the social program. The party sees this as a wide-ranging task. It includes the continued construction of housing, the improvement of working and everyday living conditions for mothers, and the accelerated construction of creches and kindergartens. It also includes environmental protection, the development of a truly mass physical culture movement, and the improvement of the population's medical service.

The soviets are full-fledged masters of their own territory.

They are expected to more vigorously direct economic and cultural building, concern themselves with the further development of krays, oblasts, cities, and villages, show the utmost efficiency and purposefulness, and resolutely combat violations of the law and bureaucracy. It is the duty of deputies to develop people's creative initiative and to tirelessly strengthen ties with the masses. Many instructions were given during the election campaign. The soviets' task is to study them carefully, with the utmost attention, and generalize them. But the main goal is to implement them, to put them into effect.

The people's elected representatives are about to perform their duties at the stage of the decisive struggle to implement the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. It is now necessary to do everything to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and to create a good foundation for the next 5-year plan.

There is no doubt that the people's elected representatives will honorably justify the lofty trust placed in them and that they will selflessly serve our socialist fatherland's interests.

DOLGIKH, OTHERS AT PROJECT PLANNING CONFERENCE

PM051441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 1 March a conference of directors and party organization secretaries of leading project planning, scientific research, design, and survey institutes, leaders of a number of USSR ministires and departments, union republic Gosstroy chairman, and chiefs of construction sections of union republic communist party central committees and certain party kraykoms and obkoms was held at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and examined questions of organizing the implementation of the resolutions on the future improvement of planning and costing work in construction adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government.

A report on the question under discussion was delivered by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was emphasized at the conference that the improvement of planning and cost production work must become an important lever in the implementation of the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, relating to the acceleration of the intensification of the economy, the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, the enhancement of the effectiveness of capital investments, and the renovation of fixed capital mainly through the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises.

The conference noted that project planners contribute significantly to the resolution of major national economic tasks. At the same time substantial shortcomings exist in the planning of industrial and civil projects. Plans frequently make provision for the use of obsolete production techniques, miscalculations and extravagance occur in decisions relating to space and lay-out planning and finish, and heavy and materials-intensive structural components are used. This results in unjustified increases in the cost of projects. Omissions occur in the elaboration of standard designs. The speediest possible elimination of these and other shortcomings is an urgent task that affects the interests of the entire national economy.

The conference drew the attention of the USSR Gosstroy and leaders of ministries, departments, planning, scientific research, and design organizations to the need for practical steps to ensure a high technical and economic standard of plans on the basis of the maximum utilization of effective production, and progressive construction components and materials.

Stress was on the great importance of construction project feasibility studies, a comprehensive approach to the creation of new production capacities and the construction of housing and social and service facilities, and strict compliance with the party's demands for economy, careful management, reduced costs, shorter construction times, and a stepped up struggle against narrow departmentalism and parochialism.

Leaders of planning and contracting organizations have been tasked with substantially improving the elaboration of plans and the organization of construction and ensuring more extensive application of industrial methods and team financial autonomy in the implementation of construction work.

The conference noted that practical work for the implementation of the adopted resolutions must be launched on a broad scale in all planning, survey, design, and scientific research organizations collectives and be at the focus of attention of ministries, departments, and party and soviet organs.

Planning and scientific research institute party organizations are called upon to create a good moral and psychological climate and an atmosphere of high exactingness and creative and enterprising work in every collective.

Special attention was drawn to the need to make constant efforts to improve the selection, placement, and training of cadres in planning and survey organizations and to enhance in every way the role and responsibility of chief engineers and chief architects of projects.

The task of radically improving the work of the USSR Gosstroy and its organs at the local level in directing planning and cost projection work and elaborating and implementing an integrated technical policy in construction was emphasized. Confidence was expressed that planning, scientific research, design, and survey organization personnel will spare no effort, knowledge, and experience to fulfill the set tasks and greet the 27th party congress with new labor achievements.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference. The conference was also attended by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments and USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs departments, and senior staff of a number of ministries and departments.

ARMENIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES HOLD CONFERENCE

GF051630 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 15 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpts] The republic-level conference of the chief administration of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the leaders of city and rayon bodies, and the secretaries of primary organizations, discussed the results of the 1984 activities of the republic's internal affairs bodies and the tasks to further perfect the maintenance of law and order in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decision on "The State of Implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Resolutions at the Armenian SSR Party Organization".

The speeches of Internal Affairs Minister G. Shaginyan and chief of the Political Department R. Aslanyan pointed out that the Armenian SSR internal affairs bodies and departments, in fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, realized a number of measures last yeat to strengthen the struggle against offenses and violations of law and to raise the efficiency of the activities of services and departments in regard to this work.

At the same time the conference noted that the work carried out to strengthen law and order and prevent offenses does not correspond to the requirements. A number of city and rayon bodies and departments are not carrying out sufficient work to detect offenses, and to improve the operative investigating activities. Appropriate measures are not being taken to struggle against offenses and violations of citizens' possessions. The elimination of shortcomings is slow with regard to the struggle against embezzlement, bribery, and speculation, and measures to ensure the full compensation of losses caused to the state are insufficient.

Considerable attention was paid to issues pertaining to the improvement of the work toward the cadres. The conference pointed out the necessity to educate the workers with the spirit of undeviated fulfillment of service and the strict preservation of socialist lawfulness.

The conference established concrete measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in work, raising the efficiency of the struggle against offenses and law violations, and further strengthening law and order.

The conference was addressed by I. Bogatyrev, deputy USSR internal affairs minister. The conference was also attended by G. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and leaders of law preservation bodies.

RSFSR PAPER CARRIES GORBACHEV ELECTION SPEECH

PM281446 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on 20 February Moscow speech delivered to the Kiyevskiy Electoral Okrug voters by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, under the general heading "Following the Course of Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] Dear comrades! More than 60 years ago, in his famous speech "What Is Soviet Power" Vladimir Ilich Lenin spoke words whose significance is still great even today: "Soviet power is the path to socialism that has been found by the working masses and is therefore correct and invincible."

By following this path, our country has scaled enormous heights in its economic, social, and cultural development. Today Soviet power, the power of the working people, for working people, the power of the people themselves, is revealing its creative potential increasingly fully and successfully resolving the tasks of improving socialist society.

Precisely this determines the significance of the elections to the soviets. In preparing for them the CPSU again and again checks its political course against the very rich experience of the people, which is a vital necessary and a law of activity for the ruling party in a socialist country. Service of the people is the supreme point of all the work of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government.

The unity of the party and people and working people's ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy have been displayed with renewed force in the course of the election campaign. It is the party that elaborates the political line of our society's development and ensures its cohesion, the strength of the Soviet multinational state, and purposefulness in the work of state and public organizations. The basis of all our successes is the living creativity of the people, the unity of the party's ranks, and the high responsibility and collectiveness of the work of the Central Committee and its Politburo, whose soul [dusha] is Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The nomination of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate deputy to the supreme soviets of the union republics is a vivid expression of this unbreakable link between the party and people.

Soviet people highly rate Konstantin Ustinovich's multifaceted and fruitful activity in the top [vysshiye] posts in the party and Soviet state and his great contribution to the elaboration of Marxist-Leninist theory and topical problems of communist building. Devotion to the cause of peace and communism, farsightedness, realism, exactingness, and sensitivity are distinctive features inherent in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as a leader of the Leninist type.

Labor collectives in the capital, including in Kiyevskiy Rayon, are among the collectives that nominated Konstantin Ustinovich as candidate deputy to the supreme organ of state power in the RSFSR. Konstantin Ustinovich has asked that gratitude be expressed to you, comrades, for this confidence and that cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed to the Communists and all working people of the region.

Comrades! The present election campaign is nearing its end. The best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, people of different nationalities, ages, and vocations, have been nominated as candidate deputies. Their meetings with voters demonstrate working people's extremely profound interest in the affairs of their state and their readiness to continue to work selflessly for the good of their great motherland. Soviet man's characteristic sense of being master of the country, a sense born of the socialist system, is expressed in the vigorous, businesslike nature of the election.

It is both a great honor and a very great responsibility to be a people's deputy. I am well aware that I owe my nomination as candidate deputy to the prestige of the CPSU Central Committee and to the people's trust in the party's policy. I am deeply grateful for the trust, the warm reception, and the businesslike exhortations [naputstviya] that have been heard in this auditorium today, dear comrades.

I want to assure you that for me, as a Communist and citizen and as your candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, there is no higher duty than being up to the authority and trust that Lenin's party has won.

Comrades! The entire heroic path of the Land of the Soviets is linked with the party of Communists. Everything the Soviet people have accomplished and achieved is inseparable from the party.

The CPSU's ability to approach social problems creatively and realistically, from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, to consistently express the fundamental interests of all classes and social groups, nations, and nationalities, to lead the masses confidently toward attaining new heights of social development and to assume responsibility for the historical destiny of the country: All this makes the Communist Party the guarantor of socialist progress.

This ability has again been displayed with the utmost force during the contemporary stage, during the implementation of the party's political course formulated by the 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The time since the congress has been a time of extremely crucial decisions, of major economic developments [razrabotki], and of the implementation of important measures to further develop socialist democracy and improve the style and methods of organizational, ideological, and economic work.

On the party's initiative, large-scale programs such as the food program and the energy program have been formulated and are being implemented; the preparation of a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods, production, and the services sphere is being completed. Economic experiments are expanding to step up the autonomy and responsibility of associations and enterprises for the end results of production. Collective forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor are being developed. New conditions of economic management are being introduced in construction, consumer services, and other spheres.

Since last year we have embarked on the implementation of the school reform, which is a long-term social program in the sphere of training and education. A number of important measures to improve the activity of the press, the movies, and television and to strengthen the material abase of culture have been taken.

In general, comrades, there is an active quest for ways and methods of resolving the diverse problems posed by the present stage of development of production forces and production relations and by the revolutionary changes in science and technology.

It is possible to conclude with complete justification that the policy formulated by the party is producing fruitful results. In implementing the decisions of the 26th congress, the country has taken a significant step in economic, social, and cultural development. In the light of the exacerbation of the international situation, the Soviet state's defense might has been maintained at the proper level.

The last 2 years have brought a marked acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Thanks to the people's selfless labor and the vigorous measures that have been taken, it has been possible to improve the situation in the national economy. Average annual production growth rates in industry have increased by one-third. Changes for the better have emerged in the economy's qualitative characteristics, in the pace of labor productivity growth and of the production of new types of machinery, mechanisms, and equipment determining the technical level of production.

The workers of the RSFSR are making a weighty contribution to the country's achievements. The republic is confidently building up the production of many types of output and raw material. National income increased by 19 percent in the period between the elections. Last year the entire increase in national income, and also the increase in industrial output, construction and installation work, and railroad transportation were obtained by means of improved labor productivity. This shows that Russia's economy is on the right path: the path of intensification and efficiency.

The first results of the implementation of the food program are encouraging. Despite complications in weather conditions, the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the country increased by 9 percent in 1983-1984 in comparison with the preceding 2 years, and an upsurge of stockraising and certain other sectors of the agro-industrial complex has emerged.

The economic progress has had a beneficial impact on Soviet people's living standard.

Real incomes have increased and the supply of many types of industrial and food goods to the population has improved. Throughout the country as a whole, while the population has increased by nearly 12 million in the period between the elections, there has been an increase in per capita consumption of meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits, berries, and a number of other high-quality foods. The 5-year plan targets for the construction of housing and schools are being successfully fulfilled.

The dynamic development of the socioeconomic sphere is inseparable from the improvement of the political system and the deepening of our society's democratic principles. In order to make fuller use of the soviets' tremendous potential, their powers have been expanded and the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and monitoring is being implemented more consistently. It is important that the deputies themselves should make more active use of the broad rights granted to the organs of the people's power. Concern for general state interests, each person's needs, and the strict observance of socialist legality and citizens' rights and duties -- all this should be constantly within the purview of the soviets of people's deputies.

A characteristic feature of the past years is the greater attention paid to ideological and political education work and the further development of sciences and culture. These vital problems were examined at the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which demanded that party committees seek to ensure the unity of ideological, economic, and organizational efforts and the organic combination of our ideology's transforming power with the solution of economic and social tasks.

In its activity the party proceeds from the premise that successes in education are achieved primarily by specific and effective work where people live and work. The ideological organizations' energy must be oriented toward enhancing the effectiveness of educational work that deals with a specific person, with his real life and real interests. That is one of the most important ways of activating the human factor in all social transformations. The party will continue persistently to conduct a collective quest for the further improvement of propaganda and information and the entire ideological sphere.

In brief, comrades, much has been done. Our successes are based on intense, selfless work by Communists, our heroic working class, the glroious kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. However, it is not part of the party's traditions to flatter itself and rest on its laurels. Many unsolved problems remain. Not nearly everything planned has been implemented. That applies to industry, construction, agriculture, the services sphere, and the economy as a whole. The shift toward enhancing efficiency and intensification has begun, but it is still not taking place as rapidly as time requires.

The country has reached most responsible heights of socioeconomic development. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in an article published in KOMMUNIST, we "can and must MOVE FORWARD, GUIDED BY THE SUPREME AND MOST EXACTING IDEAS OF SOCIALISM ELABORATED BY SCIENTIFIC THEORY. [preceding passage printed in boldface in original] This is the essence of the profound qualitative changes that are urgently needed in all spheres of our society's life."

This is the strategic aim that forms the foundation of all the party's work to prepare for the 27th congress. It will be a congress of enormous theoretical and political importance. It has to adopt the new edition of the CPSU program and determines the main line of our long-term development.

Painstaking work is currently under way on the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000. It is these studies that are laying the foundations for our motherland's future and sketching the scientific, technical, economic, and social face with which the country will enter the 21st century.

A special place in the plans is occupied by questions connected with further increasing the people's prosperity and improving their material and spiritual living conditions. By its entire work the party is seeking qualitative improvements in the population's provision with food and industrial goods, housing, consumer services, in the protection of their health, and in the development of culture and education. In this regard we are faced with the task of dynamically boosting production forces, renewing the material and technical base, intensifying the economy, and enhancing its efficiency. It is a case of rapidly bringing the national economy to the leading world level of equipment and technology.

This is not a simple matter. It demands the maximum efforts, the mobilization of the people's creative potential, the utilization of all social, ideological, and moral resources, and the enhancement of the responsibility of cadres at all levels.

The improvement of the economic machinery and the entire system of economic management and the implementation of a number of structural shifts in production are on the agenda. Above all it is essential to give a greater priority to the development of machine building, which is the prime foundation of the technical renewal of all sectors of the national economy, and to step up attention toward retooling existing enterprises and capacities. It is essential to place greater emphasis on the rational use of raw material and fuel and to seek to ensure that saving them becomes a very important factor in ensuring production growth.

The solution of these tasks necessitates the faster development of science and technology and the introduction of their achievements into practice. To increase the pace of scientific and technical progress in an imperative command of the times. This is a matter for all the people. This task faces us in its full magnitude, and it must be resolved everywhere, at all levels -- in the organs of economic management, at every enterprise, and at every work place and official post.

At the same time something else is equally important -- to make efficient and thrifty use of everything that already exists. We cannot rely on the machinery of the future or use its absence as an excuse for poor work. Adopting a "wait and see" stance means losing time, and time is everything. We must work persistently and strenuously and make the maximum use of all reserves and the entire accumulated potential, leading experience, and the best organization of production.

Life shows that right now, using the same machine tools, the same equipment, and the identical land, it is possible to produce larger quantities of better quality output with less expenditure. Even though this conclusion is not new, it has not lost its topicality. It is important to study carefully time and again all the factors and all the components that ensure highly productive labor and to better think out the machinery for disseminating advanced experience. The causes of bad work by laggard enterprises and construction sites, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and planning and design organizations must be investigated with the utmost principledness. Vast reserves for our economy's development are contained here, and they must be brought into operation.

"Every achievement, every case of spoilage or blunder," the renowned Ivanovo weaver Valentina Nikolayevna Golubayeva wrote recently, "must have a name. Otherwise it is impossible to enhance the prestige of honest, conscientious labor." This idea was also actively supported by that well-known man of prestige in the country, tractor team leader Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov. I think this position is to the liking of all those who work honestly, conscientiously, to the full. Those who are still lagging behind should also heed these words.

The main thing now, comrades, is to be able to transfer the party's aims into the channel of practical solutions and real actions and persistently ensure their implementation.

People judge the results of economic, organizational, and educational activity by the way major and minor problems are resolved, difficulties overcome, and shortcomings eliminated. This requires considerably greater organizations, competence, and purposefulness.

It is a question of all cadres mastering profoundly the work style that has gone down in our party's history as Bolshevik professionalism -- the antithesis of paper-pushing and sessionmania, waffling and formalism. Professionalism means initiative, responsibility, and the ability, in Lenin's words, "to work punctiliously, precisely, and rapidly," to carry out one's duties conscientiously. But often it is precisely this that is lacking.

The present year has shown this particularly graphically. In connection with the frosts, the situation in the production and consumer spheres in a number of regions of the country became difficult, and a number of telegrams asking for help arrived at the center. However, a severe winter cannot be considered a surprise in our country. We prepare for it in good time. However, here and there people have become used to saying "maybe we will manage" in order to get by. If they do not manage, some superior will set things to rights. This dependence and negligence are intolerable.

The party Central Committee recently examined in detail the work of passenger transport. Measures that must be implemented by central organizations were defined. At the same time, many questions emerged that were the result of insufficient attention to matters locally and the inability to organize affairs, to ensure precision in bus, streetcar, and trolleybus traffic, and to be concerned about cadres and strengthening the repair base. Yet this falls within the competence of local soviets, which are called upon to carry out the duties entrusted to them and exactingly monitor and hold people responsible for the assigned task.

The level of professionalism and responsibility is also eloquently borne out by the attitude of some workers and organizations toward their own decisions and the decisions of high-ranking bodies. You frequently encounter cases where resolutions adopted justifiably and promptly on important questions are only half-fulfilled or not fulfilled at all. Time passes and new decisions are required on the same questions.

This is a worthless practice. We must resolutely rid ourselves of blind faith in the automatic operation of resolutions that are adopted. A high degree of discipline and painstaking activity to organize the execution of decisions are needed. Not a single decision, however thoroughly prepared, can be implemented unless it is backed up economically, organizationally, and ideologically. This work must be performed at all levels of management by all party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations directly in the labor collectives.

The question of the effectiveness of decisions is of fundamental importance to us. That is why at the end of the 5-year plan, particularly in the precongress period, it is essential to pay paramount attention to the implementation of the resolutions adopted on economic, social, and cultural problems. We must approach this in a businesslike way, bearing in mind that the interests of the working people and society as a whole stand behind it.

It is also apposite today to return to the question of observance of labor discipline and order. It is a question of the efficient functioning of all the main spheres of social activity. A considerable amount has been done in this direction recently, and the results are obvious. However, discipline and order are not needed for 1 day alone. They constitute an indispensable condition for steady work and the precise organization of production and leisure, which means the well-being of all society.

Our laws, morality, and ideology stand guard over this well-being.

If we encounter squandering of working and dereliction of professional and public duty, all measures of moral, legal, and economic influence must be used against this. Labor collectives are called upon to do a great deal here. There is no place better than the working environment, the collective itself, to see who takes what attitude to the job and who needs to be called to account and in what way.

At the same time leaders of enterprises and economic organizations, and local soviets must be concerned to create the conditions for highly productive labor and eliminate stoppages and distractions from work through the fault of those who are obliged to promote successful work. In particular, it is necessary to put a stop to the attempts by certain service institutions to return to the old practice whereby working people had to take time off work to resolve everyday questions. Our press and the mass media must come out in a sharper and more principled way against such facts.

In increasing the prestige of honest labor it is important to conduct all management and education so that life itself is severe on those who would like to live better and work less, and sometimes even do nothing at all. Is this vital severity justified? Undoubtedly. It corresponds to the interests of all honest working people. The socialist society is for conscious discipline, firm public order, and legality, in the observance of which there can be no exceptions for anyone. This is the party's principled line, which will be implemented consistently and unswervingly.

Comrades! This year the Soviet people and all the world's progressive people celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over German fascism. The past 4 decades without a world war are the result of major shifts in the world arena in favor of socialism, freedom, democracy, and peace and are to the historic credit of Soviet foreign policy and all peace-loving forces in the world.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community are the chief obstacle in the way of imperialism's aggressive designs. They are making a decisive contribution to the cause common to all mankind of preserving peace, worthily fulfilling the mission entrusted to socialism by history. All the large-scale initiatives aimed at removing the threat of war, expanding international cooperation, and ending the arms race have proceeded and continue to proceed from them.

The international communist and workers movement, whose role and significance in the destiny of world civilization are steadily increasing, has advanced the defense of man's primary right, the right to life, as its paramount task.

The voice of dozens of liberated states demanding a just system of international relations taking into account the legitimate interests of all members of the world community and, most importantly, the preservation of peace, is being heard increasingly authoritatively in world politics.

The Washington policy of confrontation and arms race clearly reveals the source of the war threat. It is being rejected increasingly actively by the peace-loving peoples as an alien and dangerous phenomenon. There is growing understanding in the world, including in Western countries, that the danger of nuclear catastrophe is real and demands vigorous action to avert it and to isolate the forces of aggression and militarism.

On the whole, however complex the situation, it cannot fail to be seen that the potential for peace has increased appreciably. Now, toward the end of the 20th century, imperialism is finding it considerably harder to implement its designs. It has been forced increasingly frequently to maneuver, to twist and turn, and to resort to lies and demagoguery.

As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasizes, "People are not just aware of the drama of our time, they realize increasingly clearly where the watershed lies between the two main political courses: the policy of peace and the line of preparing for war." This inspires a sense of optimism and strengthens the conviction that mankind will succeed in curbing militarism.

However, since the international situation remains tense, it demands unflagging vigilance. Under these conditions the Soviet Union, rebuffing the attempts of aggressive forces to achieve military superiority and to harm the interests of the socialist community and of all mankind, is persistently continuing the search for possibilities to ease tension, limit the arms race, achieve real disarmament, give new boosts to detente, and find mutually acceptable solutions to disputed questions.

Today the world's peoples are showing enormous interest in the forthcoming Geneva talks on the entire range of space and nuclear arms. The Soviet Union is going into the talks with a sincere desire to achieve concrete results.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the Washington administration's approach. On the eve of the talks the United States has embarked on activity that sows doubts as to the American side's real intentions in agreeing to hold the Geneva talks. There is an endless stream of statements sowing lack of faith in their success. It is argued that the accelerated arms race and new billion-dollar military appropriations are needed, you see, because the United States must conduct the talks from a "position of strength," thereby putting the other side in a "position of weakness."

What can we say about this? One thing only: Calculations of this kind are mistaken, and the approach itself is unacceptable if there is seriously to be any question of reaching agreements. The Soviet Union and the entire world public expect Washington to take a constructive attitude to the talks, based on unswerving observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

While attaching great significance to the normalization of relations and to honest talks with the United States on all the topical problems of international life, we never forget for a minute, at the same time, that the world is not limited to that country alone, but that it is a much bigger place. The Soviet Union has devoted and does devote great and constant attention to its relations with all states that want peace and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation.

The improvement of the international situation is a demand of the times. The improvement of the political climate in Europe could play a considerable role in this. It will soon be the 10th anniversary of the All-European Conference. The Final Act adopted in Helsinki is a balanced document. Unfortunately, the development of events has deviated noticeably from the path charted in Helsinki. The responsibility for this shift is borne by those who, contrary to common sense, gave the green light to the confrontation and arms race policy. It is this that makes the situation on the continent uneasy.

Yet the deep foundations of European detente are being preserved. Soviet people believe in the common sense of the West Europeans and in their interest in preventing Europe, our common home, from being turned into a theater of military actions and a firing range for testing Pentagon doctrines of "limited" nuclear war. We are pleased to note the desire of many West European states for political dialogue. For its part the USSR has been and remains attached to the policy of good-neighborly relations among all European states. For all the complexity of the international situation, the Soviet Union firmly believes that the forces of peace and reason will gain the upper hand.

The CPSU is fully aware that the mandate to safeguard peace and ensure the reliable defense and security of our socialist motherland was and still is one of the voters' most important mandates.

Thus, comrades, whatever sphere of the country's life we turn to and whatever problem of domestic or foreign policy we touch upon, we see the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the party of Leninist Communists everywhere. Proceeding from the historical perspective, the CPSU elaborates and implements its political line on the basis of comprehensive regard for the particular nature of the specific stage of social development and the people's experience. It is entirely and wholly subordinate to the working people's interests and the interests of socialism and peace. This is the source of its vitality and invincibility.

Comrades! There are many fine cities on our soil, but Moscow is the country's heart. The entire world knows the great state's capital, and it is infinitely dear to all Soviet people.

Moscow is the cradle of many revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. It was here on the barricades of 1905, as Lenin observed, that the Moscow workers' never-to-be-forgotten heroism set an example of struggle for all of Russia's working people. It was here, at the walls of the capital, that the dawn of our long-awaited victory broke over the snow-covered fields of the Moscow region in the Great Patriotic War.

The victory we won was not just a victory for our arms. It was a victory for the socialist way, for our economic and political system, for our ideology and morality. The war brought countless misfortunes, suffering, and casualties. But it revealed with staggering force the unparalleled tenacity of the Soviet people's revolutionary spirit and their patriotism, courage, and mass heroism. The war showed what a people defending a righteous cause, their homeland, and their socialist gains are capable.

In the hardest year, 1941, when the capital was under siege, several big units of people's volunteer militia were formed on the territory of Kiyevskiy Rayon alone. Together with Soviet Army soldiers they barred the enemy's way at the point of his main strike and fought to the death in the most critical situations of the great battle for Moscow.

Some of those who took part in those memorable battles are present in this auditorium -- Boris Mikhaylovich Vishnyakov and Sergy Vasilyevich Vasilyev. They have told me that they traveled the roads of war from Moscow to Berlin and the Elbe in the ranks of the Kiyevskiy Rayon people's volunteer militia division, which later became a guards division.

In warmly welcoming them, we honor the accomplishment of all Moscow veterans, front-line heroes, and selfless workers in the rear, the accomplishment of all who held nothing back to help the motherland in that dreadful hour: neither energies nor life itself, overcoming everything and winning victory!

Today, too Muscovites are the initiators of many glorious deeds. Preparing for the forthcoming congress, the capital's working people are marching in the vanguard of competition to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan in a worthy fashion. They successfully fulfilled the plan targets and socialist pledges for last year and for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan as a whole. A persistent search is being made for additional possibilities and reserves to create good economic groundwork for the coming years. Earnest work is being done to retool production. Muscovites have drawn up and are successfully implementing a targeted comprehensive program for the modernization of enterprises. Hundreds of mechanized and automated shops, sections, and flow lines were commissioned last year.

Labor collectives are being given great assistance by the capital's scientists, who carry out approximately one-fourth of all the research and development work being done in the country on new equipment and technology. In the current 5-year plan alone a saving of more than R900 million has been made as a result of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and 60,000 people have hypothetically been released for production. This is a result of the fruitful alliance of science and labor, which we must strengthen and develop in every possible way.

A lot of good and interesting things are being done in your industrial and transportation enterprises, in Kiyevskiy Rayon's construction organizations, scientific institutes, and cultural and educational establishments. Last year industry secured above-plan labor productivity growth and output cost reductions. The rayon's working people have many production victories to their credit. Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Ivanovich Lukinov, fitter at a machine-building plant, completed the 11th 5-Year Plan in 3.5 years. The RSFSR honored construction worker and State Prize winner Vladimir Terentyevich Kruglyak, the RSFSR honored machine builder Yuriy Vasilyevich Voronin, turner in a television plant, and many other progressive workers and innovators are completing their personal 5-year targets in time for election day. In naming these we point to the entire labor guard and the selfless work of all Muscovites, who are sparing no effort to augment the glory of the hero-city, the worker-city.

The militant vanguard of the capital's working people is its party organization. The Moscow Bolsheviks have written many glorious pages in the revolutionary biography of Lenin's party. In wartime trials and peaceful socialist building they have always been and they remain a reliable support for the Central Committee. Now the party organizations of Moscow, including the 60,000 Communists of your rayon, are rallying and mobilizing the working people to resolve new tasks in the capital's economic, social, and cultural development.

I wish you new successes in your affairs, good health, and great personal happiness! I wish to thank you wholeheartedly once again for the trust you have shown in me. I am sincerely grateful to the labor collectives of Moscow's Kiyevskiy Rayon for nominating me as a candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. I thank my agent, Ivan Nikolayevich Losev, and all the comrades who have spoken here for their kind words. I will work with still greater energy and persistence to justify your high trust.

LENINGRAD PAPER CARRIES ROMANOV ELECTION SPEECH

PM220800 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Speech by G.V. Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 14 February meeting with voters of Leningrad's Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug: "Speech by Comrade G.V. Romanov"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

All the speeches from this rostrum, no matter which aspects of present-day reality they have touched upon, have shared a common idea, a profoundly realized thought: pride in our people's accomplishments, complete and utter support for the CPSU's political course, and unanimous approval of the fruitful practical activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. (prolonged applause)

It can be confidently said that today we have heard the voice of all working Leningrad.

(Prolonged applause) Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko sends to you, dear Leningraders, his cordial greetings and best wishes. He asked that his comradely, party exhortation [naputstviye] also be conveyed to you: Continue to resolve in a businesslike and creative fashion the tasks set by the party and bear aloft the banner of Lenin's city, the cradle of Great October and a city of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory! (tumultuous prolonged applause)

We perceive the atmosphere of unanimity in which the election meetings are being held not only as another manifestation of the unbreakable unity of party and people. We are clearly aware that our Leninist party has gained the boundless trust of the masses and its vast influence in Soviet society and is consolidating them by its tireless struggle for the people's happiness and well-being and by the fact that it is steadfastly implementing a policy according with the people's fundamental interests. (applause)

Dear comrades, I will make no secret of the fact that I am pleased to meet with you again. I want to express wholehearted thanks to the collectives of the I.I. Polzunov Science and Production Association for research and design of power industry equipment, the S.M. Kirov Yarn Spinning Combine, and the Instrument-Making Association and the working people from other enterprises and organizations who have again nominated me as RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy from Leningrad's Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug. (applause)

I highly value this trust and attribute it entirely to our glorious Communist Party, which is confidently leading the country along Lenin's course, the course of peace and creation! (prolonged applause)

Comrades! During the period since the previous union republic Supreme Soviet elections, the Soviet people, armed with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, have resolved complex economic and social tasks. Analyzing the fulfillment of these tasks, we can note with satisfaction that the country is approaching the election with an increased production, scientific, and technical potential.

At the start of 1985, the national economy's fixed production capital had reached R1.5 trillion. The fixed production capital commissioned in the last 5 years alone amounted to over R500 billion; yet, some 15 years ago, in the early seventies, that was the total of all the fixed production capital at our disposal.

More than 1,000 modern enterprises have been commissioned. The scale of the opening up of new regions is expanding. The country's fuel and energy base has been substantially strengthened. The development of major territorial production complexes continues.

As you know, we are also experiencing certain difficulties for a number of reasons. There has been a sharp increase in the complexity of conditions for extracting several types of raw materials, including energy sources. We have experienced several years of poor harvests in succession. Many enterprises and some sectors are still failing to ensure the steady growth of production.

Revealing in depth the causes of the existing difficulties and shortcomings, the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking effective measures to overcome them and strengthen executive and plan discipline. As a result, industrial output growth during the 3d and 4th years of the 5-year plan exceeded the indicators of the first 2 years by one-fourth.

Last year, for the first time, 93 percent of the growth in industrial output resulted from higher labor productivity, while many sectors and major industrial centers in the country secured the entire increase in production by this means.

It has been possible to reduce somewhat the material-intensiveness of the social product and improve several other qualitative factors. This has been helped to a large extent by the nationwide competition for above-plan labor productivity growth, savings of all types of resources, and improved output quality.

Encouraging changes are taking place in the economy's agrarian sector. Last year's plan for state purchases of livestock products was overfulfilled, and the volume of production of other types of agricultural output was higher than the average for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. The state of affairs in transportation is being straightened out.

The heights of economic development that have been scaled have made it possible to ensure the further boosting of the Soviet people's living standards. National income has increased by 18 percent over the last 5 years, and a considerable proportion of the increase is being channeled into consumption. The wages of workers, kilkhoz members, and employees have increased. Annual payments and benefits from social consumption funds have increased by over 26 percent.

A total area of more than 540 million square meters of housing has been commissioned in the country. Additional measures have been taken to improve medical services for the population. The state's concern and attention are lavished on war and labor veterans, mothers, and the growing generation.

In short, all our reality convincingly shows that in the period between elections the Soviet state has made substantial headway in strengthening the material and technical base of developed socialism and improving social relations.

This is a direct result of the fact that the general line elaborated by the party in the political, organizational, and economic spheres is not only being consistently and steadily implemented, but is also laying a reliable foundation for augmenting successes along the entire front of creation. (applause)

It must be emphasized, comrades, that we have had and are having to resolve the large-scale tasks of domestic development in an exceptionally complex and dangerous international situation. The causes of its deterioration are well known: Imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, has conceived the intention of blocking the process of social development and of the national and social liberation of peoples.

The most reactionary and adventurist circles in the West have adopted an even more menacing posture: They have decided to seek to restore the imperialist system's domination everywhere in the world. Since the second half of the seventies, in other words for practically an entire decade, we have witnessed desperate attempts by imperialism to change the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium to its own advantage and attain military superiority over socialism.

According to the imperialist strategists' schemes, success in the attack on real socialism and the "neutralization" of the latter in international affairs ought to provide them with an opportunity to control the destinies of the planet's peoples with impunity. All this, under the conditions of the mounting arms race and of the hatching of sinister aggressive plans, has whipped up international tension and brought mankind closer to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe.

And it is only thanks to our great motherland, to our party, and to the socialist community countries that the worst, the irretrievable, has not happened. (applause) The CPSU, the Soviet state, and our friends and allies have made the only correct decision: to deal a resolute rebuff to imperialism's aggressive intentions and at the same time to actively seek the normalization of the totality of international relations.

The past years have proved that the consistent and persistent implementation of this considered line is yielding tangible results. The main result is that the violent [silovaya] attack on the socialist community has been halted. The resolute measures taken by the Soviet Union and the socialist states have doomed to failure the attempts by the United States and NATO to change the military equilibrium to their advantage. (applause)

It is not only that our countries' positions in the world arena have not weakened. We have marched and are continuing to march forward in all salients.

Under these conditions, the United States has been faced with the need to adapt to the situation resulting from events in the last few years and to accept the Soviet Union's proposal to conduct new talks on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons.

The Sovet Union is prepared for the most radical decisions on these problems. Our objective is to prevent the arms race in space, end it on earth, limit and reduce nuclear weapons, and ultimately ban and eliminate nuclear arms -- totally and everywhere.

Nevertheless, the fruitfulness of the forthcoming talks depends entirely on how responsibly and constructively the United States approaches them. We are faced with a difficult struggle to achieve a real breakthrough for the better in the international situation. In the interests of all mankind the Soviet Union is prepared, as always, to display goodwill.

Only a few months separate us from the 40th anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against Hitlerite fascism. The outcome of the battle against the shock force of imperialism at that time is a grim warning to today's aspirants to world domination.

This outcome convincingly shows that the people who crushed the aggressor's hordes near Moscow, the people who defended to the death the ramparts of Stalingrad, the people who survived the blockade of Leningrad, the people who achieved victory in the cruelest and bloodiest of wars, will not allow any superiority over them and over their fatherland. (prolonged applause)

Responding to the instructions [nakaz] issued today to the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, I want to emphasize, comrades, that, while desiring peace and acting consistently for the sake of peace, the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue to show tireless concern for strengthening our country's defense capability. Soviet people can be firmly certain: Any attempts by imperialism to resolve the dispute with socialism to its own advantage through military force are doomed to failure. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

The socialist world, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, is reliably withstanding the intensified attackes of imperialist reaction. Our class enemies are unfortunately still capable of causing us trouble [nepriyatnosti], and at times quite major trouble. However, they are incapable of seriously retarding our progress, still less of squeezing world socialism.

The stream of the new life and the historic movement of socialism are gathering strength and are confidently sweeping obstacles aside from their path. Such is the onward march of history. And no one can reverse it! (tumultuous prolonged applause)

To make maximum use of the existing scientific, technical, and production potential and internal reserves, improve economic management, and ensure more fruitful work: This is the task that the Leningrad party organization has been resolving during the period between elections, and it has resolved it successfully, on the whole.

Working people in the city and the oblast fulfilled ahead of schedule the targets for the 5-year plan's first 4 years for the growth of industrial production and labor productivity.

The manufacture of about 1,000 new types of output has been assimilated during this period, and many of them bear the stamp of the progressive technical thinking of scientists and specialists and the high professional skill of workers. This is shown by the increased unit capacities, reduced material-intensiveness, and improved operational performance of various types of equipment, all of which has a direct influence on increasing social labor productivity.

Positive transformations are continuing in the oblast's agriculture. Agricultural crop yields and stockraising productivity are increasing.

The efficiency of capital construction has improved somewhat. A substantial part of investments allocated by the state is channeled into the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises. It is well known that this is the way to guarantee returns within a shorter time.

On the whole, the social part of the comprehensive plan is being successfully fulfilled. About 9.5 million square meters of housing have been built in the city and the oblast since the start of the 5-year plan. Housing conditions have improved for 250,000 persons. Dozens of schools and vocational and technical colleges; about 190 children's preschool institutions; new polyclinics and hospitals; and trade, public catering, and consumer service enterprises have been commissioned.

The city's passenger transport and telephone network have been further developed. An important stage has been reached in building Leningrad's flood protection installations: the opening of the road transport link between Kronshtadt and the mainland makes it possible to speed up the completion of this unique hydroengineering complex.

Smolninskiy Rayon's working people have, of course, made their contribution -- and a considerable one at that -- to these and other labor accomplishments by Leningraders. Scores of the local industrial, construction, and transportation enterprises, scientific research institutes, and planning and design organizations are performing tasks that are of both considerable importance and considerable size.

The rayon is also famous for its people, its production front-rankers, talented scientists, experienced teachers, mentors of young people, and doctors. About 800 working people in Smolninskiy Rayon have already completed their personal 5-year plans, and many of them have completed 7-year and 8-year targets.

Leningraders' new achievements in the all-union socialist competition and their successes in various sectors of the economy, science, and culture have been recognized by the award of Challenge Red Banners of the party Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee to Leningrad and the oblast, several cities and rayons, including Smolninskiy Rayon, and many enterprises and organizations for their results in the 4th year of the 5-year plan. (applause)

Allow me, dear comrades, to convey to you the party Central Committee's most cordial congratulations on these honorable awards and its wishes for great new successes in labor, in all your deeds and initiatives! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! Loyal to Lenin's behests and armed with scientific knowledge of the laws of social development, our party adheres to the revolutionary dialectic of Marxist realism in all its multifaceted work.

Evaluating the achievements realistically and without any illusions, without either exaggerating or belittling them, the party and its Central Committee are focusing the attention of Communists and all working people on the key directions of Soviet society's development, whether they relate to everyday reality or to long-term goals.

One of the tasks the CPSU considers of paramount importance is the intensification of the economy via the considerable acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the main condition for creating a material and technical base meeting the requirements of developed socialism.

The Soviet state has always sought in the best possible way to transform the potential of science and technology into a force making it possible to resolve successfully the most complex economic and social questions. Each 5-year plan has convincingly demonstrated the growth of the country's scientific potential and technological might, and we are justly proud of the historic achievements secured by our people along this path.

Today, having reached a qualitatively new level of cadre education and labor training, the Soviet Union possesses a vast intellectual potential. The detachment of skilled workers, specialists, and scientists has increased many times over. One of the most substantial gains is that real socialism is now developing while relying on its own scientific, technical, and production base.

At the same time, when assessing work in the science and technology field, the party by no means fails to see certain unresolved problems, and sometimes mistakes and failures. It warns against jumping the gun and confusing what has already been achieved with what can, must, and is to be done.

This approach fully accords with the CPSU's proposition on the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism as a strategic task of the party. Recent CPSU Central Committee documents and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches arm Soviet people with a clear understanding of how new and highly difficult this process is.

Topical problems of the CPSU's theory, strategy, and tactics were profoundly elucidated and further developed in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's widely known and principled article published in the journal KOMMUNIST.

Among other problems under examination, economic building, which, in Lenin's words, is "the main policy" for us, is spotlighted as a priority avenue. The inadmissibility of orienting the national economy toward unattainable, though attractive goals is stressed here, as is the inadmissibility of underrating our economy's potential.

On the basis of objective preconditions the party sees it as an immediate task to achieve a radical breakthrough in increasing national economic efficiency by the end of the eighties.

It is a question not only of the need for the widespread assimilation of the scientific discoveries and technological achievements that have accumulated in recent times and have been produced by daily practice.

It is a question of -- and this is perhaps the central element of the modern approach toward the solution of urgent problems -- resolutely gearing scientific and technical progress to ensuring further economic growth not by building up the volume of production capacities and consumed resources, but by renewing them and using them efficiently and rationally.

Machine building has a decisive role in accelerating the retooling of the national economy. Machine building has been and remains the link that primarily sets the pace and determines the scale of the renewal of the country's fixed production capital, the mechanization and automation of production, and the reduction of the proportion of manual labor.

The important position occupied by machine building is determined by directive documents adopted in recent years by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Along with ensuring the series production of highly productive new generation technology and developing modern complexes of machines and equipment, a great deal must also be done for the priority retooling of machine-building production itself.

The task has been set of making machine building capable of switching to the production of the latest products in the shortest possible time and at minimum cost. These transformations must be implemented by manufacturing and assimilating flexible automated production modules and systems for various technological purposes, computerized control complexes, rotary and rotary-conveyer lines, industrial robots, and other progressive equipment and switching massively to metal- and energy-conserving techniques.

At the same time, the process of developing and widely employing microelectronics and computers and developing instrument making, automation and control systems, and the entire data industry is being accelerated in the national economy.

A tremendous amount of work, therefore, has to be done in all directions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in order to achieve truly revolutionary shifts in equipment and technology and in increasing labor productivity and production efficiency.

The resolution of these tasks requires increased organizational, economic, and political efforts at every level of the economy: from the shop, enterprise, and association to the apparatus of central ministries and departments, and from the rayon to the oblast, kray, and republic level.

The Leningrad party organization is doing much on these problems. The CPSU Central Committee supported your initiative in developing a territorial-sectorial program of economic intensification which envisages accelerating the rates of increase in production volume and labor productivity, reducing the material-intensiveness and prime costs of output, and radically improving product quality.

The program covers the most important sectors of the regional economy. The fact that labor collectives from more than 300 enterprises and organizations and almost 100 ministries and departments took part in its elaboration is highly indicative.

Much work is being done by the councils for economic and social development and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress under the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Scientific Center and the leading scientific research and technological design institutes have determined their place in the program's implementation.

The set aims and the means and methods of achieving them stem from the principled aims of the party Central Committee for both the next 5-year period and the long-term future. A good start has thus been made. But I would like to emphasize that it is only a start. In this connection, it is not superfluous to dwell on some practical questions concerning the implementation of what has been planned.

It is obvious that one of the main avenues is above all the development of fundamental scientific research and studies capable of ensuring a great increase in labor productivity, high output quality, and substantial savings of resources and of making radical changes to the processes of creating new technology and to the organization and technology of production.

On the other hand, the concentration in the city and the oblast of a considerable proportion of the all-union potential in such sectors as power machine building, the electrical equipment and machine-tool and tool-building industry, shipbuilding, and electronics dictates the need to substantially increase the return from these sectors in order to equip the national economy as rapidly as possible with improved implements of labor, automatic instrument complexes, and other first-class equipment.

It is necessary to pool this potential, create a firm fusion of science and production, and launch active work to ensure that the economy is really and truly placed on a footing of intensification.

Most labor collectives and party organizations are approaching the solution of these fundamentally new problems with a sense of high responsibility. Solid scientific groundwork has been done for this by the "Izhorskiy Zavod," "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod," and V. I. Lenin "Nevskiy Zavod" Associations, which hold leading positions in developing power blocks of high unit capacity for AES's and TETS's and also the world's largest water turbines and gas pumping units.

The "Elektrosila" collective must expand production in order to produce annually 15 turbogenerators with a capacity between 0.5 and 1 million kilowatts.

Leningrad's machine-tool builders are called upon to substantially expand supplies to the national economy of such unique equipment as "processing centers" and robot complexes, which will be the basis for creating many flexible production systems.

In total, during the 5-year period it is intended to set up 570 flexible automated production units, including shops, sections, and lines and to commission 510 automated control systems and over 200 automated design systems.

Clearly, there is no need to speak about other aspects of the future work. All these tasks are, of course, not simple. They directly affect different aspects of the further improvement of planning, production, and management, the better utilization of production capacities and manpower and material resources, the training of cadres, and the enhancement of executive responsibility. They also require a definite reorganization of the economic thinking of the production commanders, specialists, and workers and a bold and innovative approach toward the making and implementation of decisions.

The rapid and effective utilization of the latest scientific and technical achievements has an important place among the series of key problems. Practice has shown that the most favorable conditions for this are created in production and especially in science and production associations.

You are well aware of the advantages of this approach. Both in the past and today Leningrad industry has been a sort of test site where certain fundamental principles of the formation and functioning of associations have been worked out. And although a lot of useful work has been done in this regard and great and instructive experience has been accumulated, it must be admitted that certain associations have stopped growing qualitatively. Consequently, it is necessary to primarily overcome precisely this inertia.

The strengthening of the plant sector of science deserves special attention. Leningrad has dozens of scientific research and planning and design organizations which are not part of associations and enterprises. Many of them are not producing the proper return, but there are no specific proposals to merge them with production, and this situation must also be rectified.

However, it is not only a question of sectorial science. It is equally a question of the many laboratories and faculties of academic institutes and VUZes which could be actively involved -- it is only necessary to carefully consider in what form -- in the resolution of such complex and responsible tasks.

An example of this is the fruitful collaboration between the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Arc Welding Institute and entire sectors of industry. Another example is the direct involvement in production of many of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's scientific organizations. Another example is the creation within the framework of a number of industrial ministries of so-called temporary science and production collectives engaged in the implementation of specific problems.

Are there no such opportunities in Leningrad, especially since the creation of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Center, which is intended to coordinate and pool scientists' efforts? I believe there are such opportunities. I believe there are more opportunities. And what I say, comrades, is this: It is the duty and obligation of the oblast party organization to take a major new step in the practical unification of science and production.

The economic experiment to expand the rights of working collectives and increase their responsibility for the end results of work which is being conducted at your electrical equipment industry and heavy and transport machine-building enterprises is having a positive influence on management methods and the strengthening of delivery discipline.

The boundaries of the quest have considerably expanded since the start of this year. Dozens of enterprises from another five ministries and many administrations and services from the sphere of services to the population are now taking part in it. This is creating additional opportunities for increasing production efficiency and more precisely gearing it to satisfying the national economy's needs for specific items.

The content of another important experiment -- to improve the labor remuneration of designers and technologists -- is also deepening. Practice has shown that many of the subunits participating in it have managed to reduce development time and increase the quality of developments while simultaneously reducing the number of workers. The sociopsychological consequences of the work which is in progress are no less important: The prestige of engineering work has been raised and a healthy moral climate based on greater mutual exactingness and responsibility for one's assignment has been created in collectives.

It must be clearly understood in principle that the procedure that is currently being developed within the framework of individual enterprises will embrace virtually all sectors of the national economy in the future 5-year plan. It is necessary to prepare for this.

In particular, it is necessary right now to seek everywhere to ensure the strict dependence of wages on the results of work and its productivity and quality.

Economic leaders and party and trade union committees must show more initiative, overcome the leveling tendencies in labor remuneration and incentives, and persistently implement the principles of carrying out more work with fewer people.

Of course, any program, any plan, and any good intention require an interested and conscientious attitude on the part of working people. We are witnesses to the fact that the growth in the technical standard of production is placing ever-growing demands on engineering and technical workers and on the level of their qualifications and competence. The nature of the labor of workers in the mass professions is changing, and increasingly markedly.

It is therefore clear that the higher the pace of technical progress, the more urgent the need for cadres possessing firm and extensive knowledge. That is why we should view the diploma of an engineer, technician, or graduate of a vocational and technical college not as an ultimate goal but as a kind of milestone on the road of constantly increasing the level of knowledge and experience.

In this connection, the higher and secondary specialized education system and vocational schools are faced with serious problems. The training process in each of these links must be brought as close as possible to the demands of modern production and the prospects for its development and to training specialists skilled in front-ranking methods of creating, producing, and commissioning complex equipment. Leningrad's VUZes, technical colleges, and colleges have everything necessary not just to act in the spirit of these demands but to set an example in putting them into practice.

I must say, comrades, that it is necessary to tirelessly seek new ideas and approaches to boosting the economy so the country can scale qualitatively new heights of scientific and technical progress. Work involving prestigious scientists and specialist practitioners is currently under way in central planning organs, ministries, and departments to develop purposeful economic, social, and organizational measures to enable us to accelerate the development and increase the efficiency of the machine-building complex, the metallurgical and chemical industry, capital construction, and other spheres of the national economy.

All this not only does not rule out but, on the contrary, increases the need to profoundly analyze the present state of affairs in all sectors of the economy and instill the proper order at every level. Needless to say, it is important to continue to strengthen the material-technical and organizational side of production.

But it is equally important to see distinctly and have a thorough knowledge of what every "cell" of the production organism can produce and actually does produce and of how accurately and irreproachably the main task of any labor collective -- the observance of plan discipline -- is fulfilled.

It is no accident that I mention this. Certain Leningrad enterprises are failing to meet contractual commitments and thereby seriously letting down their partners.

There are many justifiable complaints about output quality. Because of design faults and violations of technological discipline at manufacturing plants, there are instances of breakdowns of major power units, gas-pumping assemblies, and material-handling and machine-tool equipment: We discussed this in detail yesterday with a large group of leaders of industrial enterprises and scientific organizations.

Certain types of electrical equipment, chemical apparatus, instruments, and automation and mechanization equipment do not match up to reliability requirements.

There are many cases of the irrational use of equipment, including custom-built equipment. Pledges for saving metal and various kinds of raw and other materials are being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. Dozens of collectives are not only failing to ensure additional reductions in prime cost but are not even keeping to planned indicators.

Bringing the laggard sectors up to scratch in the most resolute way is an urgent and self-evident task. However, it must be resolved without delay, especially as since the start of the year many enterprises have already permitted lags with respect to a number of key positions.

The new and many, I would say half-forgotten, forms of production and labor organization and useful initiatives have been and continue to be a great reserve for the growth of production efficiency. The team contract, job certification, the movement to increase the equipment shift index and expand service zones, and personal savings records: All these levers must be brought into play everywhere and skillfully made to serve matters.

I make no mention of the need to further strengthen discipline, organization, and order in every collective and resolutely eradicate instances of mismanagement, extravagance, exaggerated and distorted reporting, and losses and spoilage of material assets. It is our common task, the task of party organizations, local soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and our entire public to place firm and reliable barriers in the way of this.

Now that active preparations for the 27th party congress have been launched in the country it is very important to consider in a profound and businesslike fashion everything new and valuable that has enriched the experience ~~of party leadership in the implementa~~tion of economic and social tasks. At the same time, it is necessary to concentrate, including during the forthcoming report and election campaign in party organizations, on the still unsolved problems, to assess what has been done self-critically and in a principled way, and to seek to improve the style, forms, and methods of work.

In preparing for the next congress, the party considers it necessary to comprehensively analyze the road that has been traveled, to make every Communist and Soviet person aware of the magnitude of the tasks of improving the developed socialism that has been built in our country, and to arouse a need to creatively resolve those tasks.

Allow me to express the confidence that Leningraders, led by their vanguard, the Leningrad party organization, will also persistently act in the spirit of these demands. (applause)

Comrades! The forthcoming elections provide a good opportunity to speak of the immense role played in our society by the soviets of people's deputies. Born 80 years ago during the revolutionary battles of 1905, the Soviets, under the tried and tested leadership of the party, have become the core and the basis of our state structure. Today they are the most representative people's organs and their entire activity takes place with the decisive and active participation of the broad working masses.

While striving to make better use of proven forms of people's power, the party simultaneously seeks new and even more effective means of it and is concerned to improve the work of every link in the political system. The line of more clearly delineating the functions of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other social organizations must be more organically combined with ensuring their close collaboration in implementing the most varied tasks put forward by life itself.

Pursuing the course of expanding soviets' rights and increasing their prestige, the party also sees that the extremely rich potential of the organs of people's power is still by no means fully utilized. This applies to important spheres of the resolution of social questions such as increasing the production, improving the quality, and expanding the range of consumer goods.

Great work is being done in this direction in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast with the participation of local soviets. Yet, a considerable proportion of enterprises still do not produce output for the population. Other collectives continue to produce goods for which there is no demand. Many basic necessities look fine as models and trial samples but lose their consumer qualities in series production.

You have initiated an interesting form of business collaboration which may to come extent help to resolve this problem. As is well known, certain machine-building and instrument-making collectives have started to help light industry enterprises on questions of automating and technically improving production linked with producing goods in great demand.

This is certainly a long-term affair. Clearly, local soviets must take on the role of coordinating the useful initiative, giving it the proper scope, and generally stepping up the attention paid to saturating trade with the required mass of goods.

The soviets are called upon to continue to devote prime attention to implementing voters' instructions and to the questions of satisfying people's growing needs, improving their working, living, and leisure conditions, raising the standard of services to the population, and eradicating bureaucratism, formalism, and parochial and departmental accretions.

I would like to note in this regard that during the preparations for the previous elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet a request was made to provide help in developing a plan for reconstructing and developing Smolninskiy Rayon. I will not say that everything has been implemented in the period between the elections, but a great deal has been.

The formation of the architectural complex of squares and streets adjoining Smolngy has been completed. The Sinopskaya embankment has been commissioned and work is continuing on the Robespierre embankment. The Leningrad Gorispolkom has ratified a draft detailed layout for the Aleksandr Nevskiy monastery region, a section from Uprising Square along Nevskiy and Suvorovskiy Avenues to 2d Sovetskaya Street, and the Ligovskiy Avenue region from Moscow Station to the Obvodnyy Canal.

The discharge of polluted water into the Neva basin will be largely eliminated in the current 5-year plan. Certain old boiler houses are being modernized and a number of them will be closed. Measures linked with environmental protection are also being taken in other parts of the city and oblast.

At the same time, it will be necessary to put considerably more effort and funds into further reducing the acuteness of the housing problem for certain families. Transport and medical services to the population need to be improved. It is necessary to accelerate the pace of the development of amenities, especially in the new microrayons, and increase the efficiency and quality of the work of consumer and municipal services. The serious shortcomings in this sphere are shown by the situation which arose several weeks ago in the region of the former Komendantskiy airfield when dozens of apartment blocks in a major housing project were left without heating during a sharp drop in temperature. Similar stoppages -- smaller in scale, it is true -- have also occurred in other rayons, particularly Nevskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons.

I have been told that those to blame for the negligent attitude to their duties have been punished. However, judging by the letters being received, the inhabitants of various microrayons have no guarantee that the next temperature fluctuation will not cause new stoppages in the supply of heat, gas, electricity, and water to the population. I think that this is an extremely urgent reason to thoroughly check the functioning of all the city's utilities.

The central authorities are receiving many letters and complaints criticizing local organs of power over the resolution of other consumer questions. Practice shows that the authors of the statements are not always correct in their complaints or requests. And it is not possible to carry out every request immediately. However, often there are purely formal replies which give rise to new, renewed complaints and force people to traipse around to various offices.

There must be no room for this kind of attitude to people's letters, statements, and appeals. As for the serious violations and stoppages in the work of the consumer services and instances of an irresponsible attitude to their direct duties on the part of the officials and leaders who are to blame for things going badly, they must be resolutely eliminated.

Concern for organizing efficient work by all links of consumer services is the direct duty of the soviets. They have both the power and the corresponding budget. Their sovereignty, enshrined in the Soviet Constitution, must be constantly reflected in the content and style of their activity, whose norm and rule have been and continue to be the Leninist principle of the unity of legislative, administrative, and monitoring work.

Comrades! Our country's riches are not only plants and factories, power stations, mines, and kolkhoz fields. They are not only the pure rivers and lakes, the forests, and the mineral resources. They are our socialist culture, the people's spiritual values, and the entire social system of the Soviet land -- our socialist system. We created it. We are improving it. We, and no one else, must protect it against every conceivable attack. (applause)

The objective needs of both our internal development and the international situation demand a considerable increase in the role of ideological work and the political education of the masses and demand that it become one of the paramount tasks resolved at the present stage: This was the conclusion of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The works of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and his speeches and meetings with workers and specialists, people's controllers, and representatives of the creative intelligentsia, the Komsomol, and young people provide an important impetus in the development and practical implementation of these propositions.

It must be borne in mind, comrades, that our ideological opponents have launched an unprecedented psychological war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. They are striking at the moral and political and ideological unity of the Soviet people. Every effort is being made to discredit our social system, "destabilize" it, and weaken it from within.

The methods used to discredit our system, including socialist democracy, are not exactly varied. On any pretext the West seeks to give a distorted interpretation of the nature of the negative phenomena which are still to be found -- abuses, red tape, bribery, and speculation -- and which our party, and our party above all, is vigorously and consistently combating. It is the party that is waging a resolute struggle, irrespective of identity, position, and public status, against various abuses and against any violations of socialist legality.

On the initiative of the party Central Committee, major measures have been adopted in the country with the aim of consistently implementing the principles of socialist democracy in all spheres of life. They include strengthening the legal foundations of state and social life, elaborating a USSR code of laws, widening the rights and powers of soviets and labor collectives, and a number of other measures.

In recent years, specific steps have also been taken to expand publicity in the activity of party and state bodies; to keep citizens better informed; to submit drafts of the most important state decisions for nationwide discussion; to develop criticism and self-criticism; and to study public opinion carefully.

When we speak of Soviet people's ideological conviction and political consciousness, we must realize that these qualities are molded by the very character and historical advantages of our system. Something else is also clear, however. Some people, in their daily concerns and work, do not appreciate the true price of Soviet society's historic achievements; the true freedom which precludes the exploitation and oppression reigning in the capitalist world; the collectivist spirit and comradely mutual understanding; genuine people's power and humanism; social optimism; and high social morality.

All this, which represents the fudamentally new quality of Soviet man's life, absorbs the whole range of full human existence.

Socialism has achieved in a short time what no other system could. It has its own scale of social values. Socialism's humanitarianism and justice are also manifested, it is appropriate to say, in the fact that socialism has given equal opportunities to all to receive education, acquire skills, and show innovation and creativity and equal opportunities to secure better living conditions through their own labor.

The party stresses that the molding of the consciousness of Communists and all citizens of our society is a matter not just for professional ideologists, propagandists, and mass media workers. The responsibility of all leading cadres for educating and systematically briefing the masses is increasing.

Let us remember that ideological and educational work are primarily a matter of the party's link with the masses. And this has always been the main point in the activity of our party, which has devoted itself to serving the working class and all working people. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! Communists and all Soviet people are proceeding toward the 27th CPSU Congress enriched with enormous experience of achievements on a truly historic scale. Every party and social organization and labor collective now has scope for creativity and initiative in resolving complex economic and social tasks and questions of intensifying the national economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

They can and must approach the directives and instructions from the center in thier own particular way, as Lenin said -- not in the sense of violating them but in the sense of achieving the set goals by diverse paths, methods, and means. Such is the approach to matters that the party demands. Thus, it must be in every area of our common creative work.

Assessing realistically the path we have traveled, the achievements, and the prospects for progress, the party does not and indeed cannot promise a rapid solution to all the problems of our reality. But it has said and continues to say that they can be resolved and resolved more quickly, better, and more effectively if everyone, together and individually, applies their labor, talent, knowledge, and experience to them.

Preparing for the noteworthy anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and for the next party congress, the party is concentrating the efforts of all the Soviet people on successfully fulfilling the 1985 plan and completing the current 5-year plan as the reliable foundation for future successes.

Leningraders are preparing for these wonderful events along with the rest of the country. They are following a good tradition in reinforcing the set targets with weighty pledges. The main thing now is to embody them in specific labor achievements and to mark the anniversary of the victory and the next congress of our Leninist party with new achievements in all spheres of work. (applause)

Allow me, on behalf of the party Central Committee, to express the confidence that the working people of the city, the oblast, and Smolninskiy Rayon will treat the set tasks with a sense of lofty responsibility and will continue to strengthen our great motherland's might by their selfless labor. (prolonged applause)

Once again, dear comrades, allow me to thank you for your high confidence in me and for the kind words and wishes addressed to me today. (applause)

For my part, from the bottom of my heart I wish health, happiness, and prosperity to you, your comrades at work, your families, and all Leningraders. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

RESOLUTION ON CONSTRUCTION PLANNING, COST NOTED

PM031344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report on USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving Project Planning and Cost Projection Work and Increasing the Role of Expert Assessment and Supervision by Designers in Construction"]

[Text] On 28 January 1985 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Further Improving Project Planning and Cost Projection Work and Increasing the Role of Expert Assessments and Supervision by Designers in Construction."

USSR ministries and departments, union republics councils of ministers, planning, survey, research, design, and technological organizations are instructed to implement measures to radically improve the quality of planning and to provide for the extensive inclusion in plans of progressive production techniques, equipment, materials, and designs and advanced production, labor, and management organization methods that will ensure that when projects are commissioned they are in line with the latest achievements of science and technology.

It is laid down that the main criteria in assessing the activity of planning and survey organizations and providing incentives for their personnel are: a high technical and economic standard of planned projects, increased labor productivity, reductions in the expenditure of material resources during construction and operation, reductions in the proportion of construction and installation work, reductions in the cost of projects, and better quality urban development, architectural, and planning decisions.

It is specified that documents that demonstrate the necessity and advisability of building given projects and the relevant plans and expert conclusions must contain details showing that the developed techniques, equipment, construction options, and production and labor organization methods are in line with the latest achievements of Soviet and foreign science and technology and specific progressive indicators.

To this end USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and scientific research and planning organizations must ensure:

In the sphere of industrial design: extensive utilization of highly effective production processes, low-waste, resource-saving techniques, comprehensive mechanization, automated lines, industrial robots, flexible automated systems, and other progressive equipment and also a higher equipment shift index and increased labor productivity;

In the sphere of construction design: lower materials-and labor-intensiveness and reduced construction costs, shorter construction time by ensuring a high technological standard of design options for buildings and installations, introducing progressive products and materials, and utilizing bigger assembly modules, prefabricated components, and advanced construction organization methods.

It is laid down that when drawing up design plans it is necessary to ensure a high standard of architectural and urban development decisions, to make provision for an improvement in the working people's working and living conditions taking account of the latest achievements in industrial aesthetics, and to take account of the need to improve the design and quality of housing and social and service facilities and to ensure better conditions for the conduct of mass cultural work.

The use in plans of technological processes and equipment that are not in line with the latest achievements of science and technology is prohibited. Ministries and departments are instructed to ensure strict supervision of compliance with this demand.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed:

To approve within the framework of 5-year plan lists of projects that are to be planned in the next and the subsequent 5-year plans and at which use is to be made of new technological processes and of machines and equipment with a long cycle of development, design, and manufacture;

To elaborate and approve, jointly with machine-building ministries, integrated timetables for the implementation of scientific research, design, and planning work for the aforesaid projects, bearing in mind that the elaboration of plans for the construction of these projects must be based on approved technical drawings of the machines and equipment.

With a view to improving existing norms and rules pertaining to the planning and construction of projects in 1985:

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to revise and approve, after coordination with the USSR Gosstroy and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, unionwide and departmental norms of technological planning;

~~The USSR Gosstroy is instructed to revise and approve normative~~ documents for construction planning and the execution of work;

State supervision organs are instructed to revise and approve, after coordination with the USSR Gosstroy, norms and rules which in addition to improving working conditions in industry, enhancing labor safety, and making provisions for the elimination of all kinds of excesses, promote a careful attitude to land resources, and ensure the fullest possible utilization of the area and volume of premises with a view to reducing on this basis expenditure for the construction and operation of projects.

It is laid down that decisions on planning the construction of projects are adopted:

In respect of large and complex enterprises and installations (and if necessary also in respect of other projects) specified by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy: on the basis of feasibility studies;

In respect of other enterprises, buildings, and installations: on the basis of technical and economic calculations substantiating the necessitating and advisabiltiy of their construction;

In respect of key national economic projects: on the basis of government decisions.

The following procedure for the elaboration of planning and cost projection documentation in feasibility studies and technical and economic calculations is laid down: either two stages -- plan and working documents -- or one stage -- a working plan.

The elaboration of feasibility studies and technical and economic calculations for the construction of projects is funded from capital investments of the appropriate sector, or, in the case of key national economic projects, from budget appropriations.

Ministries and departments must ensure the further enhancement of the role of plans in improving the organization of construction and developing financial autonomy. To this end it is planned to:

Lay down norms for the labor-intensiveness of the construction of projects in the planning and costing documents;

Ensure that complexes due for completion (including the necessary housing and social and service facilities) are identified in the plans for major enterprises and installations, with their ceilings for capital investments and construction and assembly work and their requirements for equipment, materials, and labor resources specified;

Ensure that during the elaboration of construction organization plans (which must be binding for all participants), technological tasks, and work stages are identified and the sequence of the implementation of preparatory and principal work on the construction of buildings and installations, deadlines for the completion of construction work and the delivery of equipment and components, and requirements for materials, labor resources, and means of mechanization are specified;

Make provision in production plans for work on individual buildings and installations for the inclusion of schedules for the implementation of this work, decisions on the application of the team contract, and measures for monitoring the quality of construction.

The participation in the elaboration of the aforesaid plans of planning organizations of the ministries and departments responsible for the construction is deemed essential.

Chiefs of main territorial construction administrations and construction and installation trusts are charged with personal responsibility for the timely elaboration and provision of construction sites with production plans for the implementation of work. It is permitted to finance the elaboration of production plans for the implementation of work on large and complex projects from funds set aside for planning and survey work.

Contracting USSR ministries and union republic councils of ministers are allowed, if necessary, to create subunits within their main territorial construction administrations, republic construction ministries, and major construction-and-installation trusts to examine planning and costing projection documentation which has to be agreed and also to elaborate proposals to improve construction decisions and the organization of construction on the basis of prevailing conditions. It is specified that the aforesaid subunits are created within the staffing and payroll limits paid down for ministries.

The USSR Gosstroy, ministries and departments, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy, and union republic gosstroys are instructed to:

Review in 1985 the list of existing standard designs and the catalogues of standardized construction components and products and eliminate designs, components, and products that are not in line with current achievements of science and technology;
Ensure the elaboration of economical zonal standard designs for the construction of housing and civil construction projects and projects for agricultural purposes which take local conditions into consideration;

Elaborate standard designs, as a rule on a competitive basis, and approve them in accordance with the set procedure following expert assessment and examination by a scientific and technical council or ministry or department collegium.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are allowed as of 1986 to fund from the state budget under plans approved by the USSR Gosstroy:

The elaboration of zonal standard designs for the construction of housing and civil construction projects and projects for agricultural purposes and also industrial standard designs for the construction of principal and auxiliary projects for production purposes; the compilation of departmental and republic price lists and consolidated costing norms for construction; the elaboration of sector-specific software for computer equipment, computer-aided design systems and date processing systems, and work connected with the implementation of the functions of the main survey organizations.

In order to enhance planning and survey organizations' interest in implementing planning and survey work for the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises, ministries and departments are authorized to make an allowance of up to 50 percent of the cost of this work and to increase correspondingly payments to economic incentive funds and bonuses to personnel of the said organizations.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to ensure that enterprises to be modernized or retooled are given priority in the allocation of planning and survey work quotas and in the inclusion of the said work in planning organizations' plans.

It is deemed essential to enhance the role of chief engineers and chief architects of projects, who must be responsible for the technical and economic standard of and architectural options employed in the enterprises, buildings, and installations under construction, for the quality of the plans and the correct calculation of the estimated cost, and also for the attainment by enterprises of the rated indicators within the set deadlines.

It is laid down that the chief engineer (chief architect) of a project is responsible for the formation of the team of planners, the allocation to them of tasks according to divisions and sections of the plan and of volumes of work together with a corresponding wage fund and supervises the technical and economic standard of the adopted planning decisions and compliance with the deadlines fixed for the elaboration of planning and cost projection documentation.

Planning organizations are authorized to retain at their disposal a sum of up to 5 percent of the annual volume of work on specific plans that can be utilized at the discretion of the chief engineer (chief architect) of a project in the course of the year.

It is specified that the chief engineer (chief architect) is appointed from among the most skilled experts by ministries and departments on large and complex projects, and by leaders of planning organizations on other projects.

In planning key projects, principal planning organization leaders are authorized to create, if necessary, the post of assistant chief engineer of a project.

When adopting a decision to plan and build a project, ministries and departments have the right, where necessary, to appoint the leaders of the future enterprises (production capacities) to supervise the solution of technical questions on planned projects.

Ministries and departments are instructed to ensure the further improvement of the system of material incentives for planning workers with the aim of increasing its effect on boosting planning and survey organization labor collectives' interest in improving their work results, proceeding in this from the established basic criteria for the assessment of these organizations' work.

It is laid down that bonus payments to personnel of planning and survey organizations are to be made above all for achieving a high technical and economic standard in the elaboration of plans and cuts in the estimated cost of construction.

As of 1986, in addition to the existing procedure for the formation of planning and survey organizations' material incentive fund, it is planned to make additional payments into this fund on the basis of:

Payments for the compilation of feasibility studies (calculations) and the drafting of plans for the construction of projects of up to 15 percent of the cost of their elaboration. The size of the payment from the said source will be determined by the client, depending on the quality and economic effectiveness of the planning decisions supplied; savings made in the elaboration of the working documents against the estimated cost of a project's construction, as stated in the approved plan. The client pays into the fund up to 20 percent of the saving obtained.

With a view to enhancing the interest of planning and survey organizations in implementing the volume of work allocated to them with smaller staff (the wage fund is calculated on the basis of stable norms for the 5-year plan) the chiefs of these organizations are authorized, after agreement with trade union committees, to:

Institute, on the basis of savings on wages, additional payments to managerial, engineering, and technical staff (including chief engineers and chief architects of projects) engaged on planning and survey work, of up to 50 percent of their wages for the implementaton of the most complex and crucial tasks, taking into account these workers; personal contribution, and to other engineering and technical staff, specialists, and employees of up to 30 percent of their salaries for high qualifications. It is specified that the additional payments to chiefs of planning and survey organizations may be instituted by decision of a superior organization;

Make supplementary payments without prior agreement with a superior organization on the basis of savings on wages achieved by workers belonging to different categories of staff combining several skills (holding more than one post). The aforesaid additional and supplementary payments are reduced or discontinued if work indicators deteriorate;

Fix, within the limits of the wage fund, salary rates for engineering and technical staff without necessarily adhering to the average salaries listed in the salary and relative staffing ratio schedules for the various categories of staff;

Introduce collective (team) forms of labor organization and remuneration according to end results for production unit staff.

Ministries and departments are instructed to ensure that the estimated cost of construction is determined correctly and strictly adhered to in the process of elaborating planning documentation and planning and implementing construction and installation work. To this end it is laid down that:

The relevant workers in planning organizations will be personally responsible for correctly determining the estimated cost of construction, the list of complexes due to be commissioned, and the sequence in which work is to be carried out. If the estimated cost of construction is exceeded through the fault of planning organizations, it is envisaged to deprive chief engineers (chief architects) of projects, leader of these organizations, and others who are at fault of all of part of their bonuses;

Senior staff in ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations will be personally responsible for compliance with the normative construction times for projects when planning capital investments, concluding contracts with contractors, and implementing construction and assembly work.

Provision is made that if the approved estimated cost of construction is exceeded, ministries and departments must examine these guestions, inter alia at collegium sessions, and adopt strict measures against those at fault.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must increase the responsibility of planning organizations for ensuring that supervision of the construction of enterprises, buildings, and installations is exercised by designers. Planning organizations are authorized to issue instructions, binding on client and contractor organizations, to stop work which does not comply with the requirements of the plan and the normative documents.

It is laid down that planning organizations' travel expenses connected with the exercise of designer supervision of construction, surveys of installations earmarked for modernization and retooling, and provision of technical assistance on construction projects are not subject to the restrictions which apply to duty travel.

With the aim of enhancing the equality of expert assessments of plans, the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers:

To reinforce expert subdivisions with skilled cadres, making them answerable, as a rule, to the minister, departmenttal head, or their first deputies; to examine plans for large and complex projects at ministry and department collegium sessions and also ensure strict quality control of plans approved by organizations under their jurisdiction; to systematically examine the results of expert assessments and quality control of plans and take steps to eliminate revealed shortcomings.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to exercise supervision of expert assessments of feasibility studies and plans (working plans) to ensure that questions relating to the construction of production, housing, and social and service facility projects and projects for the protection of the environment are resolved comprehensively.

The USSR Gosstroy and ministries and departments are instructed to elaborate and approve prices for planning construction work in accordance with the prescribed procedure based on the basic indicators of the planned projects (capacity, length, volume, area, and so forth) which make prices independent of the cost of construction and installation work and take into account both expenditure on elaborating variant plans and producing models and the need to elaborate technological, volume-planning, structural, and architectural options in greater depth. To this end provision must be made for an economically substantiated level of profitability.

Ministries and departments are instructed:

To elaborate and approve as of 1986 continuous 2-year thematic plans for planning and survey work; when informing planning organizations under their jurisdiction of plan targets, to retain a reserve of up to 5 percent of the volume of work and of the wage and material incentive funds, which they have a right to use in the course of the whole of the planning period.

It is laid down that expenditure for the elaboration of planning and costing documentation not used for construction within the planned period is to be repaid into the union budget as follows: in respect of new construction -- from the ministries' and departments' reserve for providing financial assistance (in respect of local soviet ispolkom projects -- from the excess of income over expenditure under the corresponding budgets), and in respect of construction at existing enterprises -- from the results of their economic activity.

Ministries and departments are instructed to concentrate the elaboration of corresponding sections of plans for large and complex projects in specialized planning organizations.

The USSR Gosstroy's N.P. Melnikov Central Scientific Research and Design Institute for Metal Structures in its capacity as the main design organization has been made responsible for the implementation of a unified technical policy in the design of steel structures for the construction industry.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, and USSR ministries and departments must implement measures to expand the participation of contractor-ministries' planning organizations in the elaboration of the general section of construction plans for production projects built by these ministries, ensuring that the aforesaid organizations are working at full capacity.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and the USSR Gosstroy must apply progressive methods and means of automation more extensively in implementing planning work. The USSR Gosstroy has been instructed as of 1986 to elaborate and approve 5-year and annual plans for the creation and utilization in planning of intersector software for computer equipment, computer-aided design systems, and data processing systems, and USSR ministries and departments ad union republic councils of ministers have in turn been instructed to elaborate and approve, after agreement with the USSR Gosstroy, plans for the aforesaid work at sector (departmental) level.

The resolution also defines other measures aimed at the further improvement of planning and costing work.

SHKADOV OPENS PERSONNEL OFFICIALS CONFERENCE

PM051454 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Colonel N. Kalmykov article: "Equal to Present-Day Demands"]

[Text] A conference of leading staff of personnel organs of branches of the Armed Forces, central directorates of the Ministry of Defense, military districts, groups of forces, and fleets and leaders of military educational institutions and republic military commissariats has been held at the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Personnel Directorate. The conference was devoted to the results of the selection of students and cadets in 1984 and to tests of further improving selection this year on the basis of the new rules on admission to military educational institutions.

The conference was opened by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.

A report was delivered by Colonel General A.M. Zvartsov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Personnel Directorate. The report and the speeches by those taking part in the conference indicated the need to improve the work being done to improve vocational selection when admitting students and cadets to military academies and colleges. It was noted that the main task is to select those candidates for study whose sociopolitical and moral qualities,, state of health, psychological factors, physical fitness, and general educational standard would best correspond to the requirements of their particular future specialization.

The conference emphasized the increased responsibility of chiefs of military educational institutions for the high-quality selection of students and cadets and their prompt admission to military academies and colleges. Success in their work in choosing candidates from among young civilians depends on close cooperation with local party and soviet organs, Komsomol organizations, and directors and military training officers of schools and vocational and technical schools just as success in selection from servicemen depends on close cooperation with the command and political and personnel organs of the Army and Navy.

The participants in the conference shared their experience of work, comprehensively analyzed existing shortcomings, and outlined specific ways of eliminating them.

GORSHKOV VIEWS SOVIET NAVY'S WW II, CURRENT ROLE

PM051507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar Second Edition p 2

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Naval Forces: "The Motherland's Ocean Guard"]

[Text] Almost 40 years have elapsed since the noise from the last salvos of the Great Patriotic War died down. This battle, unprecedented in scale and derocity, demanded titanic efforts, unparalleled courage, and unbending will for victory from the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces. Soviet people headed by the Leninist Communist Party came through the ordeal of grim trials with honor, accomplishing a feat unparalleled in history. The USSR, its Army and Navy covering themselves with glory, bore the main brunt of the war and played a decisive role in the rout of fascism.

Our victory, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War stresses, revealed in full the advantages of socialism, and its tremendous economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual potential. It confirmed the great vitality of Marxist-Leninist ideology and demonstrated the superiority of Soviet military science and military art and the high level of strategic leadership and combat skills of our military cadres.

The Great Patriotic War, foisted on the USSR by German fascism, was a continental war in which ground forces were the main strike force. Nonetheless, the flames of war also spread to the seas that wash the shores of our country's territory. So, from the first to the last day of hostilities, naval seamen along with the servicemen of the ground forces, air forces, and air defense forces wrought victory.

The Navy entered the Great Patriotic War in an organized fasion and in a state of complete combat readiness. In my memory, probably as in the memory of every front-line soldier, 22 June 1941, the first day of war, stands out like a burning landmark. I was a commander of a squadron of cruisers at that time, and on that day I happened to be in the roadsted of Sevastropol on the flagship Chervona Ukraina. After Operational Readiness Number One was declared throughout the Navy in good time, all seamen were at their combat stations and antiaircraft guns were issued with munitions. At approximately 0320 we heard the roar of fascist planes. Our antiaircraft gunners promptly opened fire on them. The attack was beaten off. The fascists had set themselves the task of blocking the entrance to the Bay of Sevastopol with mines, but they did not succeed in carrying out their plan.

On that first day we did not know, of course, that this short fight would be followed by long and most difficult trials for each one of us and for the whole of our people. Four years of fighting, 4 years of a tremendous strain on our spiritual and physical resources, 4 years of bitter losses and of remarkable victories born of the courage and heroism of Soviet servicemen!

Throughout the war the Navy was engaged in action in all the theaters of the war at sea: in the North, the Baltic, and the Black Seas. In the difficult struggle with the enemy it proved itself as a force capable of effectively influencing the situation in the coastal areas of hostilities, considerably assisting the ground forces in the implementation of their operational and strategic tasks. Let us recall the heroic defense of Odessa, Sevastopol, Khanko, Leningrad, and the Soviet Polar Region.... Naval seamen contributed many glorious heroic feats to each of these most vivid chapters of the Great Patriotic War.

The Navy dispatched around half a million men to land fronts. They fought the enemy at Kiev and Staraya Russa, they made a stand to the death at the walls of Moscow and Stalingrad, and helped to defend the Caucasian mountain passes.

The struggle in the sea lanes called for tremendous efforts. Throughout the war the naval forces destroyed enemy warships and troops and freight transports. And even when to get out to sea the submarines of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet had to cross the Bay of Finland, literally packed with mines and barred with antisubmarine barriers, they continued to deliver strikes against the enemy. The submarine and patrol boat crews and airmen of the Northern and Black Sea Fleets inflicted considerable losses on the fascists in the sea lanes. River and lake naval flotilla seamen have many a successful attack to their credit.

The Dneper Flotilla, which concluded its campaign record in vanquished Berlin, passed through many European countries on its way. The Danube Flotilla fought its way over more than 2,000 km upstream on the Danube and took part in liberating the peoples of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Austria from the fascist occupiers.

A major contribution to the rout of militarist Japan was made by the Pacific and Amur Fleets. Assault landings in Korean ports, South Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands; Soviet troop transports across the Amur and Ussuri Rivers; action on the Sungari River: This is their campaign record.

During the war years, Soviet naval art advanced considerably. Outstanding military leaders such as A.G. Golovko, I.S. Isakov, F.S. Oktyabriskiy, and others came to the fore in the Navy and gave a striking display of their talent in commanding the fleet. Demonstrating creativeness and resourcefulness, naval commanders and staffs introduced many innovations in the tactical use of naval forces and the provision of military transports. A wealth of experience was accumulated in carrying out assault landings. Suffice it to say that during the war years more than 100 amphibious assault landings were carried out.

I remember particularly the Kerch-Eltigen asssault landing operation in whose planning and leadership I was personally involved in my capacity as commander of the Azov Flotilla. The following fiqures provide some idea of its scale. The flotilla's ships and boats transported over 75,000 men, more than 450 guns of various calibers, and thousounds of tons of munitions to the beachhead.

A tremendous role in gaining the victory over the hated enemy was played by purposeful party-political work which was conducted continuously on ships and in units, regardless of the situation. Political workers and the fleet's Communists were always in the front ranks of the fighters, armed them ideologically, and inspired them to great feats by their personal example.

As the supreme commander in chief's order of 22 July 1945 emphasized, "The Navy has completely discharged its duty to the Soviet motherland." Over 500 naval seamen were awarded the Hero's Gold Star, 78 ships and units were awarded the title Guard's Ship or Unit, and 238 were awarded orders.

The war ended. The rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role, led to a new arrangement of forces in the political arena and considerably strengthened socialism's positions. Such a development of historical events clearly did not suit the forces of imperialism and reaction. Soon after the victory, bellicose circles in the United States, Britain, and other Western countries began formulating plans for a new war while gambling on nuclear weapons. Once again the Soviet land, which had begun healing the painful wounds of war, was forced to channel considerable efforts into strengthening its defense capability.

During those years the United States launched a campaign, which continues unabated today, in which it has been trying to prove that unlike the United States, which is a maritime power, the USSR is a land power and "has no right" to create a powerful navy. You might think that people whose argument is based on this theme are unaware that the Soviet Union's sea borders are over twice as long as the combined length of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but they are perfectly well aware of it. However, these arguments were and remain primarily propagandist in character and are aimed at justifying the NATO countries' constantly increasing expenditure in building up the power of their naval forces.

It is not we who began the arms race as a whole and the naval arms race in particular, nor are we fueling them. Our powerful ocean-going nuclear missiles fleet was created according to a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government in response to the deployment by the fleets of the United States and NATO of nuclear missiles targeted on our country.

As commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, I took direct part in the implementation of that decision and in formulating the aspect and structure of the new fleet and its ships and armaments.

Now, when we have a Navy that is among the world's strongest, we can look back and clearly see how much colossal labor was invested in it by our remarkable scientists, designers, engineers, and workers. It may be said that our Navy was created by the labor of the entire Soviet people.

The creation of an ocean-going nuclear-powered fleet is a truly epic tale of heroic achievements. The unparalleled voyages by Soviet nuclear scientists under the eternal ice to the North Pole and into the remote Arctic regions, the first ever around the world underwater group voyage by nuclear-powered submarines... These and many other military deeds by seamen of the postwar generation are akin to the feats of front-liners. It is no coincidence that their labor is often commended according to truly combat criteria. In the past few years alone a number of naval seamen have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. They include Captain First Class L. Kuverskiy, Captain First Class A. Olkhovikov, and others.

The basis of our Navy's strike power is its nuclear-powered submarines armed with long-range ICBM's. These submarines combine a great strike force, high mobility, low vulnerability, and the ability to wage combat operations on a global scale aimed at destroying important enemy land-based installations. Those who harbor aggressive plans know this, too. They cannot ignore the very grave consequences of retribution that could assail an aggressor from the ocean should they dare to unleash nuclear war. Our multirole nuclear-powered submarines, armed with torpedoes and other sea weapons, are capable of performing a wide range of tasks.

Surface ships remain the Navy's most important component. The development of missiles and other modern weaponry has given this category of forces fundamentally new qualities and broadened its combat potential. Soviet naval seamen are proud of such mighty modern warships as the "Korov" and "Frunze" "nuclear-powered missile cruisers, aircraft-carrying cruisers of the "Kiev" class, and others.

The missile-carrying and antisubmarine naval air force provided great potential for increasing the navy's combat might. The heroic Marines and other navy categories and forces are now equipped with first-class combat hardware and modern weapons.

But no matter how much the equipment and weapons belonging to ships and Navy units are improved, our personnel are still the main factor in the Navy's might. Today's naval seamen are worthy heirs of the front-liners. Their daily deeds and actions display the same depth of ideological conviction and optimum moral and combat qualities characteristic of our war heroes.

These qualities are displayed particularly clearly on long-distance voyages, which have become the norm of the Navy's combat training activity. Fulfilling tasks in the immediate vicinity of NATO ships, Soviet sailors see the hostile attitudes and the actions which threaten the peoples of the world and counter them with staunchness, organization, vigilance, and selflessness in fulfilling their military duty.

Year by year the tasks facing naval seamen become more complex. Our prime tasks now include further improving the management of the Navy's diverse forces, increasing combat coordination in every element of the Navy's complex organism, reliably assimilating new hardware and weapons, further raising the quality of combat training, and strengthening discipline and regulation order.

All these questions are at the center of attention of the Navy's commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. The socialist competition under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and to the 27th CPSU Congress!" is aimed at achieving the qualitative solution of those questions.

There is unease in the world today. The aggressive forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, are whipping up international tension, intensifying their military preparations, and pushing the world toward a new war. "The complex international situation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech to the voters, "demands high vigilance, firmness, and staunchness." Naval seamen clearly understand that. They are deeply aware of their duty: the duty of defenders of the motherland. They are well aware of and remember the experience and lessons of the Great Patriotic War and they revere and are augmenting combat traditions. Together with servicemen from other branches of the Armed Forces, they are tirelessly increasing their vigilance and combat readiness and reliably standing guard over the motherland and socialism's gains.